The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: One Copy, One Year ($2 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1871. NO. 301.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

German Evacuation of France.

The "Times" Favors the Strikers.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

Garibaldi on the French Situation.

His Two Sons Renounce Politics

The Strike at Newcastle Defeated.

The "Times" Supports the Strikers—The Potato Blight.

LONDON, September 11.—The *Times* censures the importation of foreign workmen. It gives its support to the British strikers and their movement for the reduction of their term of daily labor to nine hours.

Queen Victoria has entirely recovered.

Gen. John G. Bernard and Major Sumner of the army are in attendance as the representatives of the American Government upon the military maneuvers at Aldershot, which are said to be progressing satisfactorily.

The potato disease is spreading in Lancashire.

King Amadeus Ill.

MADRID, September 11.—King Amadeus is indisposed. His journey through the provinces has been stopped.

Death of Mahmoud Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 11.—Mahmoud Pasha, the Minister without a portfolio in the Cabinet of the Sultan, is dead.

The Germans to Evacuate the Four Departments Contiguous to Paris.

PARIS, September 11.—The occupation by the German troops of the four departments contiguous to Paris will be completed on the 12th instant. Negotiations have commenced in relation to the evacuation of the whole of France.

Dinner to the Italian Ambassador.

VERSAILLES, September 11.—Thiers gave a dinner to-day in honor of the Italian Ambassador, Chevalier Nigra, at which all the representatives of foreign nations were present, with the exception of France Metternich and Dr. Kern, of Switzerland.

Steamship Aground.

LONDON, September 11.—Her Majesty's steamship Racer, used for a training ship for apprentices for the navy, is aground at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Strike at Newcastle Ended—Late Advices From Rio Janeiro.

LONDON, September 11.—The strike in Newcastle has virtually been defeated. At least half the usual number of operatives are now at work, and the full complement will be obtained within a fortnight.

Napoleon arrived at Torquay this morning and was received with much enthusiasm by the people.

Late advices from Rio Janeiro show that the discussion in the Brazilian Legislature upon the question of the emancipation bill had terminated, but that the measure would not probably become a law during the present session.

The Assembly to Take a Recess.

PARIS, September 11.—Thiers proposes that the Assembly take a recess from the 17th inst. until the 1st of November. It is now decided that the examination shall commence at Fort Charenton, which shall be the first one delivered to the French by the German commander.

King Amadeus Recovered.

MADRID, September 11.—A. P. M.—King Amadeus has recovered from his illness.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 11.—The steamship Corinthian, from Quebec, has arrived at Cowes.

The steamship Minnesota City, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 11, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93¾ @ 93¾. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 92¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 90¾.

ANTWERP, September 11.—Petroleum 59½ francs.

FRANKFORT, September 11.—Bonds unchanged. The rate of discount in the bank of Frankfort has advanced 4 per cent.

PARIS, September 11.—Rentes 57 francs 76 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 11.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9¾@9¾c.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

Foreign Items by Mail.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of a recent date says the Government is buying 500,000 Chassepots from the Minister of War, Alleatin.

A new election will soon be held in the Department of the Seine, Gen. De Cissey having chosen to sit in the Assembly from Fleet Vinaine, where he was also elected.

According to the Strasburg *Zeitung*, the German peace coffer will be used to assist the poor of Alsace Lorraine before the first of October. Preparations are being made also to apply that of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Some continental journals state that the betrothal of Princess Mary Elizabeth of Prussia to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia is further bolstered up by the announced. The Princess is the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles.

Garibaldi and the Present Situation in France.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The Turin *Gazette* says the present situation in France causes Garibaldi much affliction. He speaks in contempt of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and Jules Favre, and declares them old and worn out. His son Ricciotti will soon return married to Capteru. His other son, Menotti, has devoted himself to the fine arts and business. Both seem to have absolutely renounced politics.

The Tichborne Case.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The correspondent sends to the Liverpool *Courier* the following in reference to the Tichborne case:

Some years ago a gentleman, now living in England and following the occupation of a commercial traveler, was resident in Australia. On the occasion he was lost in a bush and found his way to a herdsman's hut, where he remained all night. During a conversation the herdsman said to the stranger "You would scarcely think that I belong to the aristocracy of England, would you?" The stranger replied that he should scarcely think he did, whereupon the herdsman said, "I do, though; I am the eldest son of a nobleman." Several years he thought nothing of this conversation, but in the meantime had returned to England, and when the Tichborne case was being heard he saw the claimant leave the court and at once recognized him as the man he had passed the night with in the Australian bush, and who had told him he was the son of an English nobleman. The stranger afterwards took place between them, and the commercial gentleman will, it is understood, appear as a witness for the claimant when the case is resumed in November.

NORTHERN OHIO FAIR.

Opening To-day—Great Number of Entries—A Fine Exhibition Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, O., September 11, 1871.

The second exhibition of the Northern Ohio Fair opens to the public to-morrow. The grounds never looked more beautiful, and will undoubtedly excel anything ever held in the State. The grounds contain one hundred and twenty acres. The trial course is separated from the exhibition grounds by a bridge spanning the main street. The buildings, sheds, fences, and general arrangements for exhibitions and sights are good. The specimens on all meritorious articles and animals are liberal, and the competition is spirited. Pittsburgh is represented in the pork packing and provisions department. F. H. Myres has perfected such admirable railroad arrangements as will bring all of southeastern Ohio.

FATAL FALLS.

A Little Boy Falls from a Fence Near Fort Wayne, and is Killed—A Young Man with the Delirium Tremens Falls from a Third Story Window.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 11, 1871.

A lad aged three years, named Kennard, fell from a fence near here, and alighting on his head, ruptured a blood vessel. Before assistance reached him he died.

A young man named Henry Gillig, supposed to have a slight attack of *delirium tremens*, stepped from a third story window, this morning. He is injured will prove fatal.

At Lagro, Ind., yesterday, the new Swedish Lutheran church was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Mr. Wagenhals, of this city, officiated. The cost of the building was ten thousand dollars.

MAINE.

Returns of the Election Yesterday.

PORTLAND, ME., September 11.—Portland gives Perham, Republican, 2,171; Kimball, Democrat, 1,585; scattering, 12; Republican majority 271, against 411 majority last year.

A Lewiston dispatch says a large vote is being polled there, and the Republicans were 150 ahead at two o'clock. Last year Lewiston went Democratic by 80 majority.

Bangor gives Perham 1,456; Kimball, 1,119; Republican gain 338.

At eight o'clock nine towns give Perham 5,445 and Kimball 8,669; Republican majority 3224. Last year the same towns gave Perham 5,934 and Kimball 6,238, a Democratic majority of 304. This includes Bangor, where the Republican gain is very large. The Democratic candidate last year being resident there, and Androscoggin county goes Republican by about 1,200 majority, against 400 last year.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

The high barometer, which was Sunday afternoon over Michigan and Wisconsin, now extends to New England, and the pressure has risen Southeastward to Georgia and Florida. Northeasterly winds prevail over this entire region, with clear weather in New England, and on the upper lakes. Cloudy and hazy weather from the middle and South Atlantic to lake Michigan. The barometer has fallen during the day from Missouri to Louisiana, and cloudy weather with high rains have been reported from the Gulf coast. The temperature has fallen decidedly in Louisiana.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue stationary from the lower lakes south and eastward, with cloudy but rainy weather. The pressure will probably fall upon the upper lakes, with increasing southerly winds. Cloudy weather, with rains, is probable for Tuesday from Missouri south to the gulf, and easterly winds with cloudy weather in the South Atlantic States and Florida.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The coroner's jury in the case of the steamer R. E. Lee, which exploded her boiler, August 17th, at Winnington, North Carolina, exonerates the officers of the boat from all blame, but censure the United States Inspector for allowing the steamer to run four years without testing the boilers, as required by law. They hold the Inspector responsible for the explosion, and for gross neglect of duty, he having granted a certificate for the boat without being in the State at the time.

By the explosion of a boiler at Curtis's hat factory at Newburyport, Mass., yesterday, seven persons were killed. The building was damaged $5,000.

TAMMANY'S VINDICATION.

THE SUIT FOR AN INJUNCTION

Affidavits of the Ring Officials.

Some Very Hard Swearing.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Great crowds assembled at the Court House to-day to witness the proceedings in the injunction suit against the city. The counsel, O'Gorman, who appeared for the city officials, said his clients desired no delay, and were ready to meet the charges against them. The motion for injunction was made without notice to any one, and at the same time the complaint was put in, which had more of an air of newspaper action than a legal document. This complaint was accompanied by a false and unfounded attack upon the city government. The personal counsel for Mr. Tweed, Mr. Bartlett desires delay to put in a separate answer, as Tweed had failed to secure any specific statements of the charges against him. There was some surprise upon the announcement that the city officials were ready to go on. It is thought they will pursue a policy of raising the case with promptitude and vigor. Messrs. Hall and Connolly were represented by personal counsel, and were ready to proceed with the case. The Court adjourned to a more spacious room.

Immediately upon adjournment to the Circuit court room, the reading of the affidavits on the part of the defense were begun by O'Gorman, with the affidavits on behalf of the Board of Supervisors. They deny that said Board ever entertained the idea of raising by taxes on real or personal estate, any amount of money for any purpose except the amount was first fixed by the Board of Apportionment. Said Board denies that it or any of its members ever entertained the idea of auditing, or threatening to audit, or ordering to be paid any claims greater then those set by the Board of Apportionment. The Board denies that there are in existence or in the complaint any facts showing directly, or indirectly, that they intended or threatened or performed any of the acts charged in the complaint. Further they say that if for the purpose of stopping litigation or satisfying judicial conscience, it becomes necessary to continue the injunction, neither said Board nor its counsel can see any objection to enjoining the Board to do what by law it is bound to do, and which in good faith they intend to do; and they pray judgment of the court. The affidavit was signed by Mayor Hall, President of the Board of Supervisors, and Thed Sedgwick.

O'Gorman next read and served on counsel for the plaintiff a demurrer to the following effect: That plaintiffs have not the legal capacity to sue; and second, that the complaint does not set out facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Next was read an affidavit from Mayor Hall. His Honor states that among the allegations of the plaintiffs are several to the effect that he (Hall) and Connolly are pecuniarily interested in the New York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, the *Transcript* and the *Leader*, and that he employed the same to his emolument against law and against good faith. He protests against the impertinence and malicious spirit of said complaint, and declares that he never has been, and is not now, and does not expect to be, directly or indirectly, pecuniarily interested in said publications or companies, or employed the same in his official capacity. They are not to his taste. He received moneys from the *Leader* solely for literary labor, but since being Mayor has written for the *Leader* as a profession from business, but did not receive and has been promised and does not expect any emolument as a writer for said paper; and since being Mayor has not received emolument or was interested in the payment of moneys from the Treasury except for former services as District Attorney and salary as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund; that he is still prosperously employed in practicing the legal profession, and since 1869 has not derived moneys from any person who had received payment from the public treasury. Protesting against the necessity of having to make this affidavit, he pronounces every allegation or inference arising from the complaint that deponent derived pecuniary benefit at the public expense from the office of Mayor of the City of New York, or from what he received as salary for said office to be scandalous and false.

The affidavit—Controller Connolly denies that James H. Ingersoll was confidential agent for himself, for Tweed, or in any manner agent for the Controller. The Ingersoll claims were made out in the usual form, and were certified and paid by deponent without any intention of their proving a corrupt, irregular or exhorbitant; and deponent makes the same statement in relation to the claim presented by A. J. Garvey, Keyser & Co., and J. W. Smith; and further, that said claims were audited by him in compliance with formalities, but without any examination of their merits, he believing, as he was advised, that the certification and adjustment thereof prior to the passage of the act of 1870, constituted said claims as existing liabilities against the city and county at the time of the passage of said acts. He also avers that the statements charging him with a disregard of law in his official actions are calumnious, and he is ready to submit to the judgment of the Court.

The affidavit of Archibald McLaughlin, President of the Manufacturing Stationers Company, denies the allegations in the complaint that Hall, Tweed and Connolly were interested in said company; declares that no member of the city government is or ever has been a stockholder of said company.

The affidavit of Richard A. Morris, Controller, sets forth a certified copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Apportionment September 7, 1871, authorizing the Supervisors to raise a tax of two per cent. on the value property of the city and county, the whole amount to be $23,362,737. Said resolution has not been sent to the Board of Supervisors because the tax rolls of the present years are not completed; but a copy of the resolution was received at the Controller's office September 9, 1871. The affidavit proceeds to recite the statutes under authority of which the Board of Appointment have been authorized to issue bonds and stocks for the city and county, from the organization of said Board, May 16, 1857.

The counsel for the plaintiff noticed that Mayor Hall's affidavit referring to the proceedings of the Board of Apportionment was not noticed in Orr-helms Carson's (the secretary's) minutes. It was manifest that they had only a condensed record of the proceedings of that board, and he asked the court to compel the defendants to produce it.

Counsel for the defendants thought the application discourteous and improper at that stage, the affidavits not having all come through.

Judge Barnard informed counsel that if any information was held back by the defendants, it would be taken as a circumstance against them. He then directed O'Gorman, counsel for the defendants, to produce on Thursday a complete statement of liabilities of the city and county up to the issuing of the injunction. The court then adjourned.

The affidavit of Charles K. Willard, President of the New York Printing Company, was offered, averring that neither William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly, or A. Oakey Hall are in any way interested in the New York *Transcript* or New York Printing Company, and further, that Hall, as Comptroller, never interested in either association. Tweed was a stockholder up to the 5th of April, 1870, when he assigned his interest in both. Willard never was that no member of the present city government was interested in the *Transcript* or either association since the present city charter took effect.

Thorough Education.

[From the People's Monthly.]

Whatever may be thought of a college course as a preparation for business life, to this all will agree, that any training, to be useful, must be *thorough*. No merchant sends his son to a business college and then expecting him to leave it well grounded in the theoretical knowledge of mercantile pursuits, and able in such a degree to manage large affairs as is required. No engineer patronizes a scientific school who does not look for such results, and for this son for the practice of his profession. What institution he shall select depends upon two things, viz: the nature and extent of the course laid down in the catalogue, and the fullness and thoroughness with which that course is actually pursued. A careful man who understands the importance of the step will take every method in his power of satisfying himself, and will make due allowance for observation and comparison, that the boy for whose education he is responsible may enjoy the advantages of a complete and exact training.

These remarks apply not only to such special schools as those instanced, but to one and quite as fully, to *all* schools and colleges. Always and everywhere, if there is any choice, that institution will be preferred by the judicious father which teaches the studies he desires, and teaches them *well*, so that the student knows what he knows. If such can not be found combining these requisites, or if none be available, by reason of distance or from some other cause, the father may do one of two things: either he may choose a school whose *curriculum* is as extensive as he can wish, but whose instruction is defective, or he may select one which professes to teach a part only of the desired studies, but which from experience he be confident will make good its professions and fulfill all its promises. It is hardly conceivable that he will hesitate.

"*Mistrom non nocit*," is a very old motto. To know a few things perfectly, is not only far better in itself than to know many things imperfectly, but is also invaluable as a preparation for learning more. To conjugate a Latin verb without mistake is better than to learn by rote a Latin sentence. To understand square and cube root is more desirable than to have merely gone over Trigonometry. It is worth more to an American boy to know what are the productions of the soil of his country, and for what he looks to other lands than to learn that cotton is exported from the United States, tea from China, wine from France and nothing else about the subject.

No one will deny, then, that of the two important things in education, thoroughness is the more essential, and the one to be chosen when both can not be had. In America there are few institutions which profess to teach everything "from the Old World, perhaps none. The English public schools are distinct from their universities; so are the German gymnasia from theirs. Phillips Academy, at Andover, is one part of Yale College, though its constant feeder; the Exeter, though giving its boys school, not being to Harvard, nor does that of Meriden to Dartmouth. So difficult is it to unite collegiate or university courses with preparatory schools that the best educators think it undesirable to make the attempt.

It is impossible, in the present article, to give in detail the reasons for this. This is their substance: That the management of either a university or a gymnasium—to use the foreign but familiar term—is task enough for one board of trust, one set of men, and that for the best results in both, they must be separated. In higher institutions, New England has long been pre-eminent, so far as the writer knows is correct, and is probably destined to continue so for many years. But if the Western sections will remember it lies within their power to found colleges which, for thoroughness, at least, be unsurpassed by Yale or Amherst, by Brown or Hamilton, and will act accordingly; if they will leave off expecting to complete in a few years what took a hundred years, and will set themselves to do what is possible for them in this regard, namely, to found colleges, not academies, for all but the primary school schools, by whatever name called; building up progressively institutions each of which shall be doing higher ones where it shall deem best; acknowledging their deficiencies and taking advantage of the experience of men educated in the older methods, it may not be so very long a time before many colleges shall be found in the Far Southwest, in Washington, not unworthy rivals of their older sisters.

Before closing we would make a brief reference to an institution whose establishment in this city was a step in the right direction. R. B. Lawson, Jacob Rock; Treasurer, J. R. Haun; Assembly, B. M. Means; Auditor, John Ray.

The Republicans in the 4th in Juniata county is as follows: President Judge, Benjamin F. Junkin, of Perry county; Associate Judges, B. M. Jamison, Dr. J. W. Beale; Assembly, Noah Hertzler, subject to decision of district conference; Treasurer, William C. Laird; Commissioner, Michael Seiter; Surveyor, William Junk; Auditor, G. M. Smelker.

The Brookville *Republican* puts the name of Col. A. J. Wilcox, of Elk county, at the head of its column as the Republican candidate for Assembly from that district.

The Bucks county Democracy have selected the following candidates: Assembly, Josiah Reiter, Samuel Dawbs; Associate Judge, William Reep.

THE owners of the salt meadows in New Jersey are at work gathering their salt hay. Hundreds of men can be seen almost any day engaged in mowing, raking and stacking, after the primitive style, for no machinery can avail anything in gathering salt hay, as the ground is too soft to support it. The only horse can venture over without sinking in the mud holes, but such pieces are the exceptions. Even the mowers are frequently caught in the treacherous mire. The meadows are all laid out in squares, and over the meadows between Elizabeth and Newark. They are from two to three feet deep, and after a cold snap has so stiffened the meadow that they will bear the teams. The hay is highly prized for bedding and litter; a good deal of it is for fodder. The meadows are owned by farmers who laugh at the idea that they can be made available for cultivation

WHAT a happy country was that where Romeo's apothecary dwelt. He couldn't make a living off drugs, for every family in the land kept always on hand plenty of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s bottled ale, and used it regularly for dinner.

VERY REMARKAALE CASE.

Psychological Phenomena in Virginia—A Young Lady in a Trance State.

A citizen of Fluvanna county, Virginia, communicates to the New York *Herald* an account of a most remarkable series of psychological phenomena, and says the facts can be substantiated by citizens of the highest position and responsibility. A young lady of seventeen, daughter of a well-to-do farmer, is the person credited with the demonstration of wonderful powers of mind. At a very early age she exhibited appearances of remarkable intellectual precocity, but with increasing years the looked for corresponding development of her mental faculties did not seem to follow, and at the present time, it is stated, that her talents are rather of a mediocre stamp. Although her education has not been exactly neglected, it embraces but the simplest branches of ordinary American scholarship. The narration proceeds thus:

For the past eight months the young woman has been subject, at irregular intervals, to singular spells, partaking of the most unaccountable nature of epilepsy, then subsiding quietly into the anomalous condition denominated trance. And herewith are connected the extraordinary features of her case. I have often read and heard of cases in some points analogous to this one, but never one so wonderful nor so near at home. The former have always purported to have occurred long ago, or at a distance, and under circumstances alike adverse to investigation, and I have usually regarded such stories as mere romances. But here is a case directly within my own ken, and of such manifest truthfulness that it is impossible to either ignore it or cry it down as humbug.

The spells come upon the young lady without any premonitory symptoms whatever, save that sometimes she experiences a fullness of the head, occasionally amounting to slight headache; otherwise they are quite sudden, and unattended by any peculiar physical phenomenon. For instance, she will lie down on the bed and apparently subside into a gentle doze; In a few minutes she will begin to murmur—somewhat incoherently at first—but presently, in a flow of language, beautiful indeed, she will sustain on her part a most animated and brilliant conversation with persons known to be at a great distance and whom she has never seen—some of whom, probably, she has never heard of. From the style and connection alone can it be determined who these personages are, and, after a few minutes it is not very difficult to recognize them. Singularly enough, for the most part she seems to affect persons of eminence in the political world. Thus she has several times "interviewed" the czar of Turkey, it being impossible for the by-standers to mistake who it was to whom she was speaking. Local circumstances and conditions are discussed, and personal matters in detail, so recognized by those who have seen and heard, as facts of history, and especially in connection with the recent troubles between the Porte and the Cheleifs; modest allusions to the Serai and its inmates; the splendor of imperial livery, habits, occupation, &c., of certain palaces and localities on the Bosphorus and Golden Horn. The conduct of government officials—all come within the scope of her most beautiful and eloquent rhapsody in the presence of the Sultan, together with memorable allusions to little parenthetical trifles—all together, apparently, to leave no possible doubt as to her actual presence in spirit of such a thing may be; with the Sultan. The strangest part of it all is that she seems to—at all times save when these Pythian inspirations are upon her—entirely ignore the overpowering presence of her father and "cousin Will."

OHIO NEWS.

Mr. Perry Culbertson died in Zanesville on Saturday last, from the effects of over-exertion at a fire in that place in 1844.

The Ravenna *Press* says: "The family of Francis Barnard, consisting of ten boys and three girls, weigh in the aggregate, 2,184 pounds, and adding the father and mother, the total weight is 3,400 pounds. If there is another family of the same size in this region that can beat that, just trot them out."

A farmer in Crawford county who had some bees to swarm, wanted to go to church, for it was Sunday. But the bees were a-going. He didn't want to miss the bees, so caught the queen bee, and clipped her wings so she could not fly. Then he went to church. When he got home the bees were in the path some distance from home going it afoot. The queen bee in advance trying to fly, but manifesting a disposition "to go it" any how.

The Bowling Green *Sentinel* records the following singular accidents: One of the men at work for Mr. Purdey, Friday evening, after his day's work, was finished, repaired to his boarding place and found his bottle empty, and started to the saloon to get a new supply. On the way he fell on his bottle, breaking it; a piece cut the principal artery of his leg, and bled to death almost before help could be had is recovering slowly. A short time ago, a little girl of Mr. Sobey, of Darlington, in this county, Ohio, was pecked on the top of the head by a robin crane, which had been wounded a few days previous and was running about the doorway. The child lived one week.

James Neely, living near Bremen, Fairfield county, Ohio, died recently, leaving a fortune in money, supposed to amount to $100,000. He was the only one who knew where the old gentleman kept this treasure, the heirs are left the task of hunting it up. They have gone to work vigorously with pick and shovel, and have pretty well dug up the farm. Mr. Neely lived from center to circumference. It seems that Mr. Neely received in his lifetime quite a large sum of money from his father, that he was a man of miserly habits, and kept the money concealed by burying it in jars, bottles and in other places of concealment. To this he added from time to time that produced from sales of grain, produce and stock on the farm, for all supposed that the treasure was an item of some interest to his children, and on one occasion when the latter brought it from his hiding place it was worthless. Since that time its place has been unknown except to Neely, who on his dying bed refused to give his children the desired information.

The Athens *Messenger* says: "We saw in our village recently Mr. Joseph Simmons, of Canaan township, in company with his wife, both of whom, Mr. Simmons is ninety-nine years of age. He has been born in 1772, and has been a resident of Canaan township for seventy-five years. His bride was the widow Windsor, of Guyandotte, and to quote his own words, 'a fine woman she was, too.' They were married a few days ago, and will be at home after the 1st of October to their friends and acquaintances. Mr. Simmons is in possession of his faculties to a remarkable degree, and is quite an entertaining old gentleman. He is a native of Virginia, and has been a resident of Ohio for seventy-two years. He is a soldier of the war of 1812, and has been receiving a pension for the past few years. He is a brother of Rev. Daniel Simmons, who was a pioneer preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church in this section of country, and who died in this county about thirty years ago. Mr. Simmons is a man of fine appearance, and his wife is a lady of intelligence and refinement. We wish them a long life and much happiness."

The Millersburg *Republican* says: "We saw in our village recently Mr. Joseph Simmons, of Canaan township, in company with his wife, both of whom, Mr. Simmons is ninety-nine years of age. He has been born in 1772, and has been a resident of Canaan township for seventy-five years. His bride was the widow Windsor, of Guyandotte, and to quote his own words, 'a fine woman she was, too.' They were married a few days ago, and will be at home after the 1st of October to their friends and acquaintances. Mr. Simmons is a man of fine appearance, and his wife is a lady of intelligence and refinement. We wish them a long life and much happiness."

The Chillicothe *Register* contains a "notice to the wives of intemperate men," asking them to leave their names with the Secretary of the Liquor Dealer's Association, and promising that no liquor shall be sold to them.

The Conneaut *Citizen* records the following singular accident: A young man named Fuller, living in Monroe, was frightfully injured the other day while cultivating a sparkling mare. The horse kicking, threw the medicine into his face, which being of a very powerful nature, caused such injury as endangers the life of the unfortunate young man. At last accounts hopes of his recovery were entertained.

John Harmon, well known throughout Northern Ohio, died on Tuesday of last week, in his eighty-second year.

The Cleveland *Herald* has a growl at a blundering compositor. In setting up the couplet,

Caledonia stern and wild
Meet nurse for a poetic child,

The printer made it read—

Caledonia stern and wild
Wet nurse for a poetic child.

The Zanesville *Advocate* narrates this strange but charming story of the effects of music: A young lady, living about four miles from the city, Miss H., is in the habit of performing on the piano, in a beautiful air—a religious song—and her brother playing the accompaniment on the flageolet. It has been noticed for some time when this air is played that a beautiful bird, known as the golden winged woodpecker, comes and hovers on the wing; only comes when this piece is being played, and is not seen at any other time. When any one desires to see the bird they have only to play the air on the violin, but it never comes in response to any other song, and only when the young lady plays.

STATE POLITICS.

H. W. Evans's name was omitted in our announcement of Republican nominees for Assembly in Luzerne county.

The people of Schuylkill, looking to an independent judiciary, have nominated Judge Souther, now on the Schuylkill county bench, for additional law judge of that district, and Nicholas Seltzinger, Esq., of Tamaqua, for Associate Judge to be voted for. The Republicans had made no nominations upon these two offices, and the election of Messrs. Souther and Seltzinger by Democrats confounds Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Pottsville, and among the leading Democrats who favor this movement.

The following is the ticket nominated by the Democracy of Huntingdon county, for Assembly: Robert Deegan; Prothontary, C.C. *Finch*; Associate Judges, John Mullan, Wm. Evans; Sheriff, E. P. Dunn; Commissioner, Christian Mosier; Treasurer, Robert Stanard; Auditor, Lyman B. Spenker; County Surveyor, Job L. King.

The Republicans of Clarion county have nominated the following tickets: President, Judge I. G. Gordon; Associate Judges, R. B. Lawson, Jacob Rock; Treasurer, J. R. Haun; Assembly, B. M. Means; Auditor, John Ray.

The Republicans in the 4th in Juniata county is as follows: President Judge, Benjamin F. Junkin, of Perry county; Associate Judges, B. M. Jamison, Dr. J. W. Beale; Assembly, Noah Hertzler, subject to decision of district conference; Treasurer, William C. Laird; Commissioner, Michael Seiter; Surveyor, William Junk; Auditor, G. M. Smelker.

The Brookville *Republican* puts the name of Col. A. J. Wilcox, of Elk county, at the head of its column as the Republican candidate for Assembly from that district.

The Bucks county Democracy have selected the following candidates: Assembly, Josiah Reiter, Samuel Dawbs; Associate Judge, William Reep.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Tammanyites Hiding Their Stealings.

Connolly Transfers $3,500,000 in Government Bonds.

Catholics and the Public Schools.

Exchange of Postal Money Orders.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1871.

Hiding Their Stealings.

Inasmuch as the statement has been denied by the parties themselves, it may be as well to state that the books of the Treasury Department show that R. B. Connolly, of Tammany fame, on the 9th of August last, transferred to Jewell A. Fithian, of New York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars in registered bonds. Two hundred thousand dollars of this sum were in currency sixes, and three hundred thousand in new five per cents. It is alleged that, since the late exposures of the Tammany frauds, Connolly has transferred to other parties about three millions five hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds, but the first named sum is all which stands in his own name on the books in the register's office.

Catholics and the Public Schools.

The annual meeting of the Young Catholic's Friend Society of this District was held last evening. The annual report, in considering the public school question, urges that mere secular education, from which all religious instruction is excluded, is insufficient to render men useful members of society, or to qualify them for performing with honor to themselves their duties as American citizens, and which, probably, she has never heard of. From the style and connection alone can it be determined who these personages are, and, after a few minutes it is not very difficult to recognize them. Singularly enough, for the most part she seems to affect persons of eminence in the political world. Thus she has several times "interviewed" the czar of Turkey, it being impossible for the by-standers to mistake who it was to whom she was speaking. Local circumstances and conditions are discussed, and personal matters in detail, so recognized by those who have seen and heard, as facts of history, and especially in connection with the recent troubles between the Porte and the Cheleifs; modest allusions to the Serai and its inmates; the splendor of imperial livery, habits, occupation, &c., of certain palaces and localities on the Bosphorus and Golden Horn. The conduct of government officials—all come within the scope of her most beautiful and eloquent rhapsody in the presence of the Sultan, together with memorable allusions to little parenthetical trifles—all together, apparently, to leave no possible doubt as to her actual presence in spirit of such a thing may be; with the Sultan. The strangest part of it all is that she seems to—at all times save when these Pythian inspirations are upon her—entirely ignore the overpowering presence of her father and "cousin Will."

Exchange of Postal Money Orders.

Mr. McDonald, Superintendent of the Money Order Division of the Postoffice Department, will arrive here to-morrow, and rules and regulations will be at once prepared for carrying into effect the arrangements lately made with Great Britain and Germany for the postal exchange of money orders.

WASHINGTON, September 11.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES HELD FOR COLLECTION.

General instructions will be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a few days to all collectors, to the effect that they will hereafter not make final reports of all taxes held by them for collection.

APPOINTMENT.

John Roberts has been appointed Storekeeper, Internal Revenue, at Steubenville, Ohio.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 11, 1871.

A CHARGE AGAINST THE SYNDICATE.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says the prices of five-twenties have not advanced with the rise in price of gold, and they are now selling about 1¼@⅜ per cent. below par in gold. Under these circumstances there is little lack of a squeezing in gold having been deliberately planned by the bankers of the syndicate to enable them to buy five-twenties at a liberal discount and to sell at a premium. By the timing to ages of earth and rocks from the hillsides, and the growth of vegetation, a crust has been formed over it, which has for ages closed the lake, so that the surface is now entirely overgrown. In the immediate vicinity of the lake are several large springs, and, as no stream passes from the overgrown lake, it is thought to have an outlet in these springs. They have a temperature of 70 up in the summer, in large numbers. The water is excellent, and quite a stream is formed at the outlet. The foundation to this theory of a subterranean lake, fed with water caught and seen at these springs from eight to ten miles back in the hills, is as follows: The peculiar timbering like our common sucker. A portion of this swamp is cut down, and timbered. It is now cleared and is meadow land, but a team passing over the surface will shake it for yards around, which gives the impression that it is floating. It is situated in the Earth on both sides is gradually rising, and is about four feet above its former level. The trees are shallow and apparently have been cut off square. The railroad company are expecting great trouble in building the road over the swamp. Since the sinking of their grading, as stated, work has been had to be done in filling in from a gravel bank near by, but they are disappointed, as day invariably disappears during the night. About two hundred and fifty loads have to be filled in this way. A similar phenomenon was recently witnessed on the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway, about three miles from the Delaware Place. The latter road is in operation sank suddenly about ten feet below the surface, in building the road over five hundred car-loads of sand and gravel were used at this point before a foundation could be obtained.

In the Fifth Ward, Jamaica, Long Island, can be witnessed a similar phenomenon of the encrustation of the waters of wells. In the lapse of years, have become apparently solid earth. At Amber Junction, that town, a large portion of the shores of that delightful lake, the water of which is of a beautiful hue, which, near the water's edge, is too thin to bear the weight of a man, but can be walked further back seems nearly as firm as the solid shore. The work of bridging over the water's surface is slowly but surely progressing. Some bridges are already complete and have their lands in a good state of cultivation.

Fayette has her branch railroad to her county seat, and Washington has her outlets to Pittsburgh and the bustling and soon east by the extension of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road, and the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railroad along the valley of the Monongahela, and Greene has her county seat. Here, then, is easy access to railroad facilities for shipping fat sheep at any season of the year in these counties. Heretofore they have had to drive their sheep to market through the country, which is not only difficult to recognize them. Singularly enough, for the most part she seems to affect persons of eminence in the political world. Thus she has several times "interviewed" the czar of Turkey, it being impossible for the by-standers to mistake who it was to whom she was speaking. Local circumstances and conditions are discussed, and personal matters in detail, so recognized by those who have seen and heard, as facts of history, and especially in connection with the recent troubles between the Porte and the Cheleifs; modest allusions to the Serai and its inmates; the splendor of imperial livery, habits, occupation, &c., of certain palaces and localities on the Bosphorus and Golden Horn. The conduct of government officials—all come within the scope of her most beautiful and eloquent rhapsody in the presence of the Sultan, together with memorable allusions to little parenthetical trifles—all together, apparently, to leave no possible doubt as to her actual presence in spirit of such a thing may be; with the Sultan. The strangest part of it all is that she seems to—at all times save when these Pythian inspirations are upon her—entirely ignore the overpowering presence of her father and "cousin Will."

OHIO NEWS.

Mr. Perry Culbertson died in Zanesville on Saturday last, from the effects of over-exertion at a fire in that place in 1844.

The Ravenna *Press* says: "The family of Francis Barnard, consisting of ten boys and three girls, weigh in the aggregate, 2,184 pounds, and adding the father and mother, the total weight is 3,400 pounds. If there is another family of the same size in this region that can beat that, just trot them out."

A farmer in Crawford county who had some bees to swarm, wanted to go to church, for it was Sunday. But the bees were a-going. He didn't want to miss the bees, so caught the queen bee, and clipped her wings so she could not fly. Then he went to church. When he got home the bees were in the path some distance from home going it afoot. The queen bee in advance trying to fly, but manifesting a disposition "to go it" any how.

The Bowling Green *Sentinel* records the following singular accidents: One of the men at work for Mr. Purdey, Friday evening, after his day's work, was finished, repaired to his boarding place and found his bottle empty, and started to the saloon to get a new supply. On the way he fell on his bottle, breaking it; a piece cut the principal artery of his leg, and bled to death almost before help could be had is recovering slowly. A short time ago, a little girl of Mr. Sobey, of Darlington, in this county, Ohio, was pecked on the top of the head by a robin crane, which had been wounded a few days previous and was running about the doorway. The child lived one week.

James Neely, living near Bremen, Fairfield county, Ohio, died recently, leaving a fortune in money, supposed to amount to $100,000. He was the only one who knew where the old gentleman kept this treasure, the heirs are left the task of hunting it up. They have gone to work vigorously with pick and shovel, and have pretty well dug up the farm. Mr. Neely lived from center to circumference. It seems that Mr. Neely received in his lifetime quite a large sum of money from his father, that he was a man of miserly habits, and kept the money concealed by burying it in jars, bottles and in other places of concealment. To this he added from

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE R. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER.
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER.
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE President will leave Long Branch on Wednesday morning for Lebanon, Pa., where he will be the guest of the Hon. DAWSON COLEMAN for a day. Thence he will proceed by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to the Oil Regions, by way of Corry. Spending a day or so there he will arrive in Pittsburgh some time during Saturday and proceed to Washington, Pa.

CITY COUNCILS held a meeting yesterday afternoon, when Messrs. WM. PHILLIPS and JOHN CHISLETT, Jr., members of the new Water Commission, tendered their resignations. A member called for the original ordinance creating the Water Commission, when it was discovered that the paper had been lost. Further discussion and inquiry elicited the fact that the ordinance had been incorrectly printed in the official papers; that it had been printed before the President of Councils signed it; that a printed copy had been subsequently interlined, in writing, and signed by the President of Select Council, and that the President of Common Council refused to affix his signature to it because it was not the paper originally acted upon. In a word, it was found that there was really no original ordinance in the custody of Councils. It had been taken away by a reporter, and incorrectly printed and *lost*. An effort was then made to supply the defect by resolution, but this was deemed a hazardous remedy in so important a matter. Nothing then remained for Councils but to treat their former action as void. A paper was then adopted setting forth the facts, and Councils adjourned to meet two weeks hence, when a new ordinance will be presented, and a new Commission elected.

PAINT, perfume, pad and patch it as they will, the Democracy cannot disguise the new departure beyond recognition, for with every movement of its body and every motion of its fashionable skirt, the cloven foot discloses itself, and shows the order of beings to which it belongs. The latest Democratic view of the Constitutional Amendments is furnished by a prominent Kentucky Judge, who holds them to be political questions which must be settled by the political departments of the government. How they would be "settled" under an administration compounded of equal parts of Tammanyism and Bourbonism may be guessed without the power of prophecy. The status of the negro under TWEED and TOOMBS, for instance—the one "tearing the live thunder from its home in the burning ether," the other with his hands up to the arm-pits in the public treasury—TOOMBS consenting that TWEED should rob, and TWEED agreeing that TOOMBS might oppress—would it not be delightful? We hope the colored citizens of Pennsylvania will not forget the roseate future in store for their Southern kindred should the ascendancy of Democracy come to pass.

IN the latter part of July the city of Pointe a Pitre, in the island of Guadeloupe, was destroyed by fire. Through *the active kindness of the people of the neighboring islands, the inhabitants* were saved from the horrors of famine; but their necessities are said to be still very great. In the French West Indies much indignation has been excited by the manner in which the calamity has been treated by some of the newspapers in Paris. It seems that to gratify the anti-negro party in France, the conflagration of Pointe a Pitre has been represented as the work of the blacks, who, it is pretended, wish to ruin the entire European population and compel them to leave the island. It is not without interest in this country, to learn that those negro-haters are still so zealous even among the French. A Guadaloupe correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* refers to them as remnants of the colonial aristocracy who have left the Antilles since 1848 to avoid witnessing and aiding in a fusion which offended their prejudices. The same sort of people, we may add, are to be met with in our Southern States. In reference to the Blacks of the island the testimony of the same correspondent is interesting. He says that they are at present proprietors of the largest part of the soil of Guadaloupe, at the head of various industries, and flourishing commercial houses; and finally, that five sixths of Pointe a Pitre of which the conflagration is attributed to them, are owned by them. He also says that the introduction of universal suffrage has had the happiest results in the island; completely belying the fears of its opponents. Among well informed people, the burning of Pointe a Pitre is regarded as the result of accident.

IF the leaders of the Democratic party could rise to the level of foreign fairness and common sense in discussing the financial policy of the Government, they would gain considerably in patriotism and intelligence. Referring to Mr. BOUTWELL'S conversion of two hundred millions of six per cent. bonds into five per cents, and the consequent saving of two millions of dollars a year, the London *Spectator* considers it to be one of the most successful financial operations of modern times, and points out that should the whole debt be converted in a similar manner, there would be a saving of fifteen millions of dollars a year. It attributes the success of the loan to the Alabama treaty, which by removing the risks of quarrel between the two countries, has caused the bonds of the United States to appreciate in England, and thinks that British capital will now flow into the country at such an increased rate that within a few years we shall have actually received far more money from the treaty than we should have done had Mr. SUMNER'S demands been paid in full. According to that journal, all that is now required to attract half the savings of Europe to the United States, is to devise some plan securing to bondholders the right of appeal from State courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, or some other unpurchasable tribunal: since, as it justly argues, the Rings could not swindle long without the connivance of the judges. This is not very flattering unction for Democracy to lay to its distressed soul, seeing that the Alabama treaty is distinctively the work of a Republican administration, while the charlatan FISK and the swindle Erie are constituent parts and parcels of the gigantic Tammany mierule.

REFERRING to our remarks on the *Post's* allusions to the EVANS defalcation, and to our statement that the ex-agent was "lashed out of Republican Pennsylvania," that journal wants to know who inflicted the whipping, and asks:

"Did half a dozen Radical papers in the State do any "lashing," until after EVANS and his crew were hopelessly convicted of the theft? We would like to have explicit answers to these unvarnished questions."

Bless your dear heart, neighbor, so you shall. Frankly, then, the Republican press did not "do any lashing" until after the guilt of EVANS had been made manifest. This it did, however. As soon as rumors of the defalcation came to its knowledge, it instantly and firmly demanded that a full and impartial investigation of the charges should be had; that if innocent he might stand vindicated, and if guilty, be made to suffer. We are aware that this waiting for the facts and the evidence before pronouncing a verdict is very different from the course generally pursued by Democracy, but for all that we humbly beg leave to suggest that it is the only proper one. When, however, his criminality had been established, and he had himself clenched the proofs of his guilt by fleeing in hot haste to the company of the Democratic masters in iniquity whose example he had imitated so bunglingly and upon such a miserably reduced scale, the "Radical papers" were as prompt to condemn him as the Democratic press has been swift to shield Tammany, or nimble-tongued in the hue and cry against upright men guilty only of the crime of being Republicans. Perhaps it might be well for the *Post* and other organs of its party to reserve their strictures in a similar manner, and to make them when the interests of justice demanded. Is our neighbor answered?

A WEEK or two ago the New York *Nation*, which holds somewhat the same relation to American journalism that the London *Spectator* holds to the English press—a clear-sighted, temperate, philosophic, non-partisan journal—expressed its belief that the only effective way of putting a stop to the shameless practices of the Tammany malefactors was by the establishment of a Citizens' Vigilance Committee; whereupon the chief organ of the Ring, remembering, perhaps, that one of the Tammany judges left San Francisco about the time of the installation of Judge Lynch in that city a number of years ago, has visions of long ropes, short shrifts, and a stoppage of its own commons, is shocked and frightened to the marrow of its bones, and beseeches the *Nation* not to talk in that dreadful manner any more. That journal, however, reiterates its opinion that HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED, and the class to which they belong, fear no penalty for their misdeeds except a violent death, and that such a death a large and growing body of respectable citizens think they ought to die, partly to stop their thieving and rid the community of their presence, and partly to prevent the unwholesome influence on public and private morals of the peaceful close of an infamous career. Such a punishment, it declares, would no more deserve the name of "lynching," in the sense of mob-law, than the execution of ROBESPIERRE and RIGAULT was lynching. The mere fact that the sober-honest and peaceable citizens of New York should be compelled to speculate upon such a question, and that a journal of the weight and gravity of the *Nation* should consider it necessary to speak of the possibility of such a revolt, perhaps more than anything else indicates the insupportable nature of the Tammany tyranny, and the belief of the people that the law will afford no redress. The question now is, will Judge BARNARD grant the injunction?

"WE judge a party by its favorites. In order to judge the aims of a party, and the spirit which animates it, we must look to its leading public men."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THAT'S sensible. Come forward, Tammany, whom months ago a leading journal of that party called "the right bower of Democracy," and show them what you can do. You can spend more money for carpeting and furnishing a single building for a single year, than it cost the federal administration for transporting the entire mail service of forty-six States and Territories for the same period; three times more than the expenses of the diplomatic services of country for two years; as much as the annual cost of collecting the customs of the whole country; more than all the miscellaneous expenses of the department of the Interior; and a greater sum than the yearly cost of the Indian Bureau, inclusive of the stealings of contractors. It can pay, within the period of eleven months, more money for plastering than the entire expenses of the United States for foreign intercourse amount to during the whole period of office of the present administration; and more for a single year's plumbing and gas fitting, than the expenses attending all the public buildings and grounds in Washington. For such expenditures three men were paid a greater sum in one year than the collection of the entire revenue of the United States cost within the same time; more than double the amount of the expenses of the United States Courts for two years, or of the whole cost of the Forty-first Congress. Their expenditure of over thirteen millions of dollars within a period of two years shows generosity. Their ownership of Courts and Legislatures indicates power. Their absolute control of the ballot-box suggests the possession of vast resources. Their *contempt of popular opinion proves* their self-reliance. Their enormous riches show the "spirit which animates them;" their confident faith in the support of the Democratic party at large, and the deferential alacrity with which this support is rendered, prove them to be "its leading public men." As for "its aims," ask CONNOLLY, and if he is too busily engaged in doctoring his accounts to find time to answer, inquire of ALECK STEPHENS.

Timber Scarcity—How American Forests are Being Pillaged—Some of the Consequences.

The growing scarcity of timber and timber lands is becoming a very important question for the country. The demand for lumber is constantly increasing, while the supply is rapidly falling off. Vast in extent as are the forests of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, at the present rate of demand for building material to supply the necessities of our increasing population, it will be but a few years before they are exhausted. Even now, indeed, we are beginning to have to look to the shores of the Pacific for the means to supply this great necessity, and it will not be long before we shall have to go clear beyond our borders. The average yield of lumber to the acre is about 3,750 feet. In the year 1869 the receipts of lumber at the principal Western markets amounted to 3,000,000,000 feet, so that in that year alone there must have been cleared 800,000 acres, or an average of 2,500 acres a day. Even at this rate we should use up 12,000,000 acres of timber in fifteen years, and it should be borne in mind that the demand is constantly increasing. Another and not less serious phase of the matter consists in the fact that the felling of forests in districts where rivers have their sources, are drying up the streams of vast regions. It is said that the water supply of the whole of New England is gradually failing, solely in consequence of the disappearance of the forests. Many manufacturing districts in those States, where water power was formerly the rule, have been compelled to adopt steam as a substitute, while numerous mills have been abandoned because it was not profitable to replace the wheel with a steam engine. It is predicted that within a few years the Connecticut river will cease to be navigable to Hartford, from the same cause. Streams which formerly flowed into that river year in and year out, are now actually dry nine months of the year. It is probable that the ruinous droughts which afflicted New England last summer arose from the causes mentioned. History shows that many fertile districts in Europe, Asia and Africa have been rendered uninhabitable in consequence of the destruction of trees. In some European countries the Government has instituted regulations for repairing the drain upon the forests, and we think the Government of the United States would exhibit not only a wise but a necessary foresight in taking this question into consideration, and adopting measures for the keeping up of the timber supply by settlers upon its public domain.

Shrinkage of Grain in Transit.

Referring to this subject which has been considerably discussed lately, the New York *DuTelin* remarks: The only way in which shippers of grain can protect themselves against the losses to which they are now subjected is by an agreement among themselves to ship, so far as possible, only by such lines of rail and water transportation as will make good all losses above a certain fair percentage of unavoidable shrinkage incident to handling and leakage, when grain is sent in bulk. Such an agreement, if adhered to, would soon force the railroad companies to adopt a course more in conformity with the interests of grain shippers. In these days of close competition there would be no difficulty in getting the transportation of freights at fair rates on any reasonable terms which forwarders might insist upon, and when it was found that one or two roads were enjoying a practical monopoly of grain freights, the others would not be slow in making such concessions as might be needed to secure them a share of the business.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, referring to the earnest efforts now being made to attract emigration to Virginia, proceeds to illustrate the backwardness of that State thus: "Kansas, yet an infant State, and Iowa, not yet in long dresses, send their State fruits to the east to let people see what they can grow there, and yet Virginia sits to-day with her hoe-hand folded waiting for another John Smith to explore her domain. Let us be up and doing. Why, Nebraska has taken the premium offered by the Virginia Society for apples at the National Exhibition, now going on in Richmond, and yet the other day she was a territory. This is a progressive age, and we must awake to its realities at once, it we would not be next out-stripped by Idaho and Colorado."

ON the first instant the Central Pacific Railroad Company came into possession of the California Pacific Railroad and its branches, the Napa Valley Railroad, the San Francisco and North Pacific or Petaluma Railroad, and all the steamers and water craft of the California Pacific Railroad Company. This transfer is one of the greatest magnitude ever made upon the Pacific coast, and gives into the hands of Stanford, Miller & Co. the control of all the main railroad and interior steamer lines in the State. It is understood that the consolidation of tariffs on the California Pacific Railroad lines will be slightly raised on freights, and a uniform charge of five cents per mile be established on travel.

LAST week some workmen, while engaged in removing muck from a swampy section of a farm near Jamestown, New York, found the remains of a huge mastodon. The bones were about five feet below the surface and much decayed. One-half the upper jaw was perfect, and the teeth seemed as sound as ever. The tusks, two pieces of which were found, are estimated to have been twelve feet in length. The teeth measured from root to crown ten inches, and one of them weighed five pounds and a quarter.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chicago is running to hotels. There is being built there now an additional hotel capacity for ten thousand guests.

The finest botanical garden on this continent is at St. Louis—private property, which is to revert to the city after the death of the present owner.

The New York *Mail* tells of an entirely new style of accident, in which a young lady, having a small switch in her hand, struck a young man who happened to have a small copper cartridge in his pantaloons pocket, which exploded, the ball passing through the clothing and lodging in the knee of the lady, producing a painful and dangerous wound.

New Jersey has published the following pathetic epitaph:

She was not smart, she was not fair,
But hearts with grief for her are swellin';
All empty stands her little chair—
She died of eatin watermelin.

The physique of the Chinaman is not robust or imposing, yet, on the gold fields of Australia, their muscular exploits are remarkable. Gangs of them are seen cheerily tramping from one mining district to another, each one bearing upon his shoulder, from which is slung two packages, embracing their mining implements and camp appendages, weighing, on an average, about two hundred pounds. The Mongolian muscle is not capable of as great exertion as the Caucasian, yet in protracted endurance it will come out ahead.

On an ancient headstone in a graveyard in Winslow, Me., is inscribed: "Here lies the body of Richard Thomas, an Englishman by birth, a Whig of '76, by occupation a cooper, now food for worms; like an old rum puncheon marked, numbered and shooked, he will be raised again and finished by his Creator."

There grows in Nevada a species of wild peach which is exceedingly hardy and will live nearly everywhere that the sage brush can exist. It is found especially frequent in Carson Valley, Humboldt Valley and on the hills around these rivers. The tree grows to about the height of about a man's shoulder in the most favorable localities, but is frequently found not over a foot high. In the spring of the year the plains are covered with the beautiful pink blossoms. The fruit has the perfect form of the peach, is greenish, with crimson tinge, and of small size.

The United States General Convention of Universalists will commence its session in Philadelphia, on the 19th inst., and continue three days. EX-Governor Washburn, of Maine, Horace Greeley and other distinguished men are expected to attend as delegates.

The peach season, now drawing to a close, has not been a profitable one, it seems, to growers. Early in the season the fruit arrived in such quantities that low prices were obtained. The heaviest shipments to Delaware were during the week ending on the 12th of August, the total being about 423,000 baskets. In the same cases shippers realized only about three cents a basket over freight and commissions. Jersey peaches continue to arrive, and the crop has paid better than that of Delaware. The entire crop is estimated at 3,000,000 baskets.

Few cases like this are on record. As the result of a fall while practicing gymnastic feats, James T. Anderson, of Glenwood, Iowa, was instantly struck with paralysis—save in the head, where perfect consciousness was retained. He experienced an inexpressible tingling, though his body seemed to him a mass of jelly; then touched it felt as though it were into fragments. The actual situation, discovered by diagnosis, was a broken neck, and to the amazement of everybody the man not only did not die, but is living and promises to live with a dead body attached to his living head. Still further, he accepts the situation unmurmuringly, and has begun to learn to write with his lips, and indeed has attained some proficiency in that singular method, and writing to a friend facetiously says that he "now writes a remarkably good mouth." He has been sadly troubled by flies, against which he is totally unprotected; this, however, he is now in a fair way of remedying by keeping a leaf in his mouth continually switching.

A new thieving dodge is out, as practiced on railroads with success by females who enter cars, and finding a gentleman sitting alone, ask if the other seat is occupied. The gentleman at once motions her to be seated, when she politely asks him if he won't allow her to sit by the window. Of course the request is also granted; and she becomes seated. Presently she finds that there is not air enough in the car, and requests the gentleman to raise the window. He at once rises to do so, and as he leans over her she picks his pocket or removes his watch, which she passes to a male confederate in the next seat behind her. There are three kinds of women (angels, thieves and devils), and this is number two.

A Chicago paper, speaking of the complaints in German journals about the character of German singing societies, remarks: "Why do they not come to the point and state that the profession of musician has become the bartender of Gambrinus. If they would form their societies with the firm resolve to sacrifice time and money, and not with the speculation that a certain number of kegs soid should cover the expenses, a higher success might be obtained."

A paper published at Green Bay, Wisconsin, states that an immigration unprecedented in the history of this country has commenced setting in from the island of Iceland, in the North Atlantic—from pioneers in the movement, numbering upwards of twenty families, having arrived at Washington Island, at the entrance of Green Bay. They are accompanied by an agent, who speaks English, and who manages their affairs. This is said to be the initial movement of a heavy immigration, estimated at 25,000 people, who expect to settle in the region about Green Bay, and that bordering on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway and the Red River of the north.

A man named David R. Spencer, with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, arrived in Putnam county last Wednesday, who had moved all his family goods and family from East Tennessee, a distance of five hundred miles, in a wheel-barrow. He was just twenty-five days on the way. One of the children, the youngest, he wheeled the whole distance, while his wife and the other two children walked every step of it. The wheel-barrow was built according to his own notion, the wheels being four feet high, and the body of the concern standing thirty-four inches from the ground. He says he left Tennessee because he could only earn fifty cents per day there, and having relatives living in Putnam county he just thought he would strike out for there, which he did in the above novel manner.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick some years since gave $75,000 to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago. Within a few days he has endowed the "Cyrus H. McCormick Theological Chair" with $45,000, his friends making it up to $65,000. Mr. McCormick has also added $75,000 to the three other chairs, making this prosperous institution indebted to Mr. McCormick, and a few of his friends, for the princely sum of $215,000.

Lord Houghton, at the Scott centenary, said of the world's great *literateurs* that they have seldom left descendants. England has now no Shakespeare, no Milton, no Bacon, no Newton, no Pope, no Byron; Italy has no Dante, no Petrarch, no Tasso, no Ariosto; Germany has no Goethe, no Schiller, no Heine; and France has no Montaigne, no Voltaire and no Descartes.

The newspaper rumor concerning the death of the veteran lion tamer, Herr Dretsbach, is not correct. He is bringing to market, at Wooster, Ohio, larger potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, and better corn and oats than any farmer in the neighborhood. Though SIXTY-five years old he is as vigorous as most men at forty.

Who Betrayed Gen. Morgan.

The betrayal of General John Morgan, the Confederate cavalry officer of Kentucky, which resulted in his death at Greenville, Tennessee, on the night of September 3, 1864, has generally been ascribed to a Mrs. Williams, a daughter-in-law of the lady at whose house, in Greenville, Morgan and some members of his staff were stopping at the time. A letter has recently been published, however, written by General Gillem, whose command surprised Morgan, to a gentleman of Vicksburg, in which Gillem gives the true version of the events connected with the infamous affair upon which he acted when he sent his brigade to surprise Morgan and his staff. The information, Gillem says, was given by a boy who had been captured by the Confederates, and who subsequently escaped, and conveyed the news of Morgan's presence at Greenville to the Federal commander. This letter relieves the lady in question of the odium that necessarily would attach to so unwomanly a proceeding, besides vindicating the truth of history, which is so frequently debauched by unscrupulous partisans.

Sugar Crop of Louisiana.

The New York *Bulletin* says advices received in that city from New Orleans gives the most encouraging accounts of the growing sugar crop of Louisiana. The crop on the whole is in a better condition than the most sanguine anticipated early in the season, and should the latter portion of the year be favorable for cutting and grinding, this year's crop will turn out something like those of the years prior to the war. "The new sugar will arrive about October, and the crop is estimated at about 225,000 hhds, against 140,000 hhds for the present crop. This shows a very remarkable increase, and if the season continues as favorable throughout as it has so far, this great staple will be reinstated in its former position in a few years.

A FRENCH Relief Committee in New Orleans has received a letter from M. de Rochambeau, dated Vendome, France, August 2, 1871, in which the writer appeals for material aid to repair the disasters caused the peasantry of the district by the late war. From the loss of grain, cattle, the destruction of houses, etc., it appears that the sufferings of the country people in that part of France have been terrible. In his letter Count Rochambeau says:

"I have accepted this mission to appeal for aid in memory of the old relations of friendship which unite our family to the great republic of the United States; for Washington, Rochambeau and Lafayette of your immortal Washington, who asks of you for his native country a *souvenir* of the services which he was able to render to America. Especially we have always refused the benefactions of the great republic, but in behalf of our unfortunate country we should joyfully accept."

The writer of this letter is, we believe, the grandson of Count Rochambeau, who commanded the French troops at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In the great revolution he took part with the Girondists, and when they fell he was thrown into prison and condemned to death. He had even mounted the wagon which should convey him to the place of execution, when the ruffian superintending the transfer, seeing that the vehicle was overladen, said to him. "Get down, old marshal, you will come with us another time." But on the next day "The Terror" was brought to an end, and Marshal Rochambeau was saved. In his expedition to this country he was accompanied by his son, who was a general officer. *His* son is the writer of the letter cited above.

THE St. Louis papers are very happy over the result of the shipment of corn from that city to Liverpool by what they call the great Through Water Path. The cargo was mixed corn raised in Illinois and shipped down the Mississippi by barge to New Orleans, where it was run into an elevator. It remained in the elevator two or three weeks, and on the 9th of June was spouted into an iron steamer, which carried it to Liverpool in twenty-four days, the mercury standing at 94 when it was put on board. There were nearly nineteen thousand bushels of it in one mass; yet, notwithstanding the hot weather, it reached its destination in such excellent order that it outsold corn of the same sort arriving from Chicago by several shillings and sixpence on the quarter. The St. Louis *Democrat* thinks this experiment is sufficient to justify the owners of the Liverpool and New Orleans line of iron steamers in building enough vessels to form a daily line to Liverpool, to be supported by the exports of St. Louis.

THE Metropolitan Hotel in New York, recently reopened with young Tweed, son of the Tammany boss, as host, is said to be stunningly furnished. Rich carpets and gorgeous furniture exist in sufficient profusion to account for the $25,000 charged to the new and yet uncompleted County Court House. Young Tweed is described as "a boy with a thin yellow mustache and a frail intellectuality. The business of a publican appealing to his poetical nature, he refused to become an Assistant Alderman of New York that he might gratify his boundless aspiration for hospitality."

Mr. Murdoch to "Tax-Payer."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

After having read *Tax-Payer's* epistle in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, that to exclaim "happy, happy Mr. Burgwin!" yea, thrice happy are ye, who, smelling a crooked stick in the "man in the mask," refused to open your mouth until the mask was withdrawn. Had I only had your forethought and experience! But I live and learn. The knowledge of the "man in the mask" is too wonderful for me. He searcheth hearts, and his knowledge of "filings," and the wants of the people, is astonishing! *He knows* that it is only Roman beggars that need amusement. Americans are too busy and too comfortable to need any! *He knows* that two years ago, when I was in Germany, I voted *No Park! He knows.* He knows (which I don't) that the people are to be *compelled* to have a Park. What part of the Park bill *compels* them? Has he no answer? He knows that it was my duty to put trust in no living man. (He doesn't). That I had no right to believe any report that the Water Committee may make—that I should have turned out engineer myself, and made out such a stunning report as would have brought shame and confusion of face upon the "filings," and saved an "enormous expenditure." All of which would likely have been done *only* I wanted water for the new Park! There was the pinching place! *He knows.* He knows that "I was one of those who thought that there was nobody *outside* the Councils who was as well qualified to serve on the Water Commission as those who were to, do." Now I assert, (and every member of Council who sat near me knows), that my vote was not confined to members of Councils for Water Commissioners. You can see with what coolness and recklessness the "man in the mask" asserts an untruth, and here I *brace him* "alone in his glory."

JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
Twenty-second ward

Of Interest to Farmers.

In Great Britain and Ireland the wealthiest and most independent of farmers are those who occupy large farms of good grass land, and who fatten and sell annually large numbers of cattle. This class of farmers are called graziers. They keep very little of the land in tillage, do not winter large numbers of cattle, but buy two or three-year old heifers and steers in the spring, keep them on choice pasture during the summer and autumn, and sell them before the animals begin to lose flesh late in the fall. The best herds of Texan cattle are sometimes managed in a similar way, being purchased when in a low condition, and driven on the ranche and succulent prairie grass until they have become nearly fat. Farmers who have good grass land should devote at least a portion of it to fatten stock; good two or three year old heifers and steers, kept on rich pasture for six months, would probably pay better than inferior tillage. The money would all come together, and the cost of transportation, compared with that of cereals, would be trifling. Every farmer should fatten all his young stock that are not required for the dairy or yoke. Selling stock of any kind before they are properly made up for the market is very bad management, and a great deal of money is lost by farmers every year in this way.

Butler Going to Run Any Way.

Gen. Butler made a speech at Leominster, Mass., on the 1st inst., in the course of which he "declared his intentions" as follows: "I have been mustered into the service and begun the campaign, and I am going through the campaign until the wrongs of the people of this Commonwealth are purged so far as I can purge them, provided the people of the Commonwealth will stand by me. [Applause.] And it is their battle I propose to fight, not mine. Why should I? I have got a seat in Congress, and I can have it until I do something worse than I have done. The people of my town have voted seventy-five to one in my favor. I have a very pleasant place in Congress. The salary of the Governor is not very much. Now why should I wish to fight this battle? I am not quite certain I should have fought it, or that I should have fought it, if there had not been a call in this way. But I am not going to be driven back, and the more they press the more I am going to come forward, for the more I am certain that there is something at the bottom of it all."

Influence of Temperature on Health.

In the fall the difference between the temperature of day and night is greater than at any other time of the year. In the early autumn the quicksilver sometimes rises as high during the day as in the most torrid summer weather; while at night it often sinks to an almost wintry point. The human body not being made of steel or india rubber, sensibly feels these tremendous changes. To fortify the system against them, a genuine tonic is required; and the public has long since discovered that among this description of medicines Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is infinitely the best. It gently quickens the circulation, regulates the bowels, tones the liver, braces the nerves, and thus puts the whole physique on its defense against the vicissitudes of temperature in our climate. Few if any cases of epidemic fever are heard of in localities where it is in common use. As it becomes more and more widely known, and the demand for it increases, chills and fever, and the billous remittent seem to recede before it, and if ever it should come into universal use, these diseases would cease to be known as the scourges of our low-lying and marshy districts. That homely bit of proverbial philosophy, that "prevention is better than cure," should be especially borne in mind in the autumn months; and indeed in all seasons, together with the fact that among all the prevalents of malarious disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most safe and potent.

Be certain, however, to obtain the genuine article, as countless imitations of a pernicious character are abroad. See that the externals are all right, and remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles alone.

EDUCATIONAL.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.
For information or admission apply to
Rev. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

Kenwood Boarding School,
FOR BOYS,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
Seventeenth Year Begins September 12.
This Institution presents the best advantages to parents seeking a Home School for their sons. Instruction thorough. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. It has an excellent Library with new Apparatus. For Catalogue address
CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M.,
TTHS PRINCIPAL.

Pennsylvania Female College.
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC AND MODERN LANGUAGES.
The Trustees have succeeded in securing for the coming year two competent Instructors in Music and Modern Languages, viz.
Prof. CHRISTIANI, late of Hamburg, Europe, and for the last year Professor in Dr. Reder's Seminary, Poughkeepsie, New York, as Professor in charge of the Music Department.
Miss NICHOLSON, late of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, Teacher of Vocal Music, and Assistant in Instrumental. While a Lady Teacher of French and German is now on her way from Paris, France. Both are expected to be present at the opening of next Term. TTHS

Willard School,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The next Scholastic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th.
And is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
Daily Reviews of all the recitations. Weekly Examinations (written) in the most important studies.
The Recitation Papers receive the parents' and guardians' inspection.
The Class Hours (from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.) are taken up exclusively with Recitations and Examinations.
Classes in German, French and Italian daily.
The Mathematical Department will be in charge of an able Assistant.
None but the Leipsic (Teubner) edition of the Classics used in the School.
Thorough preparation for Princeton, Yale and Harvard Colleges.
Preparatory Classes for Boys ranging from 9 to 10 years of age.
Applicants received on and after Monday, August 28th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
TTHS PRINCIPAL.

LITIZ ACADEMY.
A SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Situated on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, in the Moravian Village of Litiz, Lancaster county, Pa. Circulars apply to the Principals.
T. D. RICKERT,
TTHS GEO. W. HEPP.

Mount Pleasant Military Academy,
A Select School for Boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson.
The course of instruction embraces the following Departments: Classical, Mercantile, Civil Engineering, Mathematical, Commercial, English Studies and Natural Sciences.
Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution. A Company organized Military Drill. Riding School with well trained horses, Gymnasium, &c. For circulars, with full particulars, address the principals and the preparation of pupils for business pursuits.
The Session BEGINS WEDNESDAY, September 20.
Referring by permission to the following gentlemen: James M. Cooper, Esq., Wm. McKnight, Esq., Col. J. McD. Greene, and D. McM. Rose, Esq.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, New York.

Pittsburgh Female College,
Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D.,
PRESIDENT.
Excellent Buildings, comfortably furnished and Carpeted throughout. Central and quiet location.
TWENTY-TWO TEACHERS. Well selected Course of Study. Instruction thorough. Special Departments and Teachers (4 Music Teachers) for all the Ornamental Branches. Native Teachers for French and German. Total charges in the Boarding Department, $240 per year. Tuition from $15 to $75 per year.
Fall Term COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 5. Send to President PERSHING, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Catalogue.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY
Cor. Montgomery Ave. and Sandusky St.
Fall Session commences MONDAY, September 11, 1871.
See Catalogues found at the Book Stores of both cities. Applications may be made at the Seminary between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.
HANNAH E. DAVIS, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Its faculty is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute
Opens its Seventeenth Year Sept. 12.
Extensive Grounds, healthful location. Rooms well furnished, ventilated, warmed by grates. Instruction thorough in Ancient and Modern Language and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Send for Catalogue to the Principal.
Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
The Tenth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 6th. The Buildings, which are now admirably located, were erected at a cost exceeding $100,000. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English. It is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Instructors. Attention is given to the general habits and moral training of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Colonel THEODORE HYATT, President.

NEWELL INSTITUTE,
(CHARTERED.)
Ladies' School, No. 255 Penn Avenue.
Boys' School, No. 267 Penn Avenue.
The Institute will Reopen on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER. The Schools are under the same general management, yet in separate buildings. The former offers the usual Course with Diploma to Pupils worthy of it—the latter prepares for Business or College. Both branches will receive *the close personal attention* of the Principal.
Applications will be received at the Office, No. 255, 4th street, at 9 o'clock daily, on and after the 21st inst.
Terms, $40 per Session of five months.
J. R. NEWELL.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
237 LIBERTY
AND
244 PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 2 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.
James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co. Eau-De-Vie Vieille.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES.
Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.
HOLLAND GINS.
Cologne, Bohlens and Palm Tree.
RUMS.
Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).
Scotch and Irish Whiskies.
Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).
PORT WINES.
Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.
SHERRIES.
Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.
MADEIRAS.
Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.
MALAGA.
Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.
CLARETS.
St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.
CHAMPAGNES.
Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated SWEET CATAWBA, warranted to keep, on Draught.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.
GIVE US A CALL.
Littell & Mechling.
HATS CAPS, STRAW GOODS
AND
FURS,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty

BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent enactment of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, can obtain immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to hold their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅞ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, September 11, 1871.

A late number of the London *Economist* contains the following remarks concerning the recent negotiation of the new five per cent. United States loan:

As we led our readers to expect last week, the issue of the American conversion loan of £15,000,000 at 5 per cent. has been successful. Subscriptions have come in heavily from all parts of the Continent, but the applications have also been numerous from England, and the loan is at last safely subscribed. The amount is also understood to have been mainly subscribed in cash, and not by the exchange of bonds. It may be considered as quite settled, therefore, that the United States can borrow large sums at 5 per cent. on the likelihood of converting the entire 6 per cent. debt at least at 5 per cent., is now a very strong one—the great deduction of the quantity of the American which has been effected by this operation making future operations more easy. The interruption to the rise of American credit caused by the French war has thus been very brief. The operation, however, is not only of interest with special reference to America, but as furnishing a corroboration of the opinion we expressed a few weeks ago on the great ease of investment in value of all foreign securities. The accumulation of money for investment and the distrust of new channels are now such that all estimable securities are more and more keenly competed for. As a consequence investors are willing to be content with less and less rates of interest. America, as the leading foreign state which borrows in our markets, feels the improvement most conspicuously, the special causes of her good credit in the rapid reduction of her debt and the general prosperity naturally intensifying the effect. There is no doubt, however, that the ability of America to borrow cheaply is only an index of what foreign States in general will be able to do. In the absence of any new cause of disturbance to the peace of Europe, almost every description of foreign bond—including not a few, we fear, which no permanent investor should ever touch, but which they will patronize in taking up—is likely to rise rather rapidly in value. There have been many symptoms of this tendency during the last month, but the success of the American loan is as yet the most important indication.

—The bank statement of the New York city banks, says the *Financial Bulletin*, shows a loss of nearly $5,000,000 in the total reserve against a reduction in the total liabilities of $710,000. The banks now hold in what is reckoned as lawful money less than $8,000,000 above the legal requirement, which is the lowest point the net reserve has run down during the year. The shipments of specie to the West are increasing, and the Treasury policy keeps the banks low in gold. The loans are stated at $311,000,000, the highest point ever reached. As long as money remains 2@3 per cent. the banks will, of course, lend all they can, but the turning point seems now to have been reached, and we look for more conservative action on their part next week.

—The attention of investors is directed to the card of Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, who have for sale some of the most solid and profitable investments in the shape of municipal and railroad bonds. These securities are available both on account of their safety and high rate of interest which they pay. The house of Ira B. McVay & Co. is particularly careful to deal only in securities which are legitimate and well accredited in every respect, and parties purchasing from them are well assured of the stability of the investment.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closg.
C. S. Bonds of 1881	118½	118½	119
C. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
10-40s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
Currency 6s	114½	114½	114½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the several Boards of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 11, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
C. & H.	103	103⅛	103	103⅛	103	103
Del. & Hud.	118	118	118	118	118	118
Del., Lack. & West.	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½	128½
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131	131
Mich. Cent.	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Lake Shore						
Illinois Cent.	122	121⅝	121	121	121	120½
C. C. & I. C.		101	101	101	101	101
Cle. & Pitt.	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	92½	92½
Rock Island	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
St. Paul	63⅛	63⅛	63½	63	63	
Do. pref.	93	93	93			
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94⅛
Chi. & Alton						
Do. pref.	105	105	105	105	105	105
Ohio & Miss.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chic. & Alton	125	125	125	125	125	125
Do. pref.						
R., P. & Fort Wayne						
N. J. Central	81	81	81			
Canton			81	81		
W. U. Tel.						
Quicksilver	57	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
Pacific Mail			96	96		
Adams Ex.			95	95		
Wells F. Ex.						
American Ex.			58½	58½		
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	98½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	58½
Catawissa preferred	49
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Catawissa Railroad	29½
Schuylkill Navigation	17¼
Reading	87¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth Avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 11, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues in a very demoralized condition, dealers being wide apart in their views. So long as this state of affairs continues sales will be few and far between. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market. We quote spot, 120; S. O., all year, 119@; R. O., all year, 120@; Parker's, $4 25; Oil City, $4 85; Fastern, $4 57½.

REFINED.

The market was remarkably quiet among dealers. We quote nominally at spot, 23½c; September, 23½@23¾c; October, 22½@24c;

NEW YORK, September 11, closing 9.—Crude in bulk 13¾c for regular gravity; 14¼c for 44 degrees; 14½c for 44 degrees and above. Refined is steady with a light demand at 25¼@25¾c for cargoes; sales 2,000 bbls October at 24c, and a cargo of 200 bbls prompt delivery at 23¾c; cases 28c. Philadelphia delivery is dull; sales of a cargo of 2,700 bbls at 23½c, and 2,000 October at 23¾c.

OIL CITY, September 11.—Market quiet and unchanged; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 65 to $4 70; 45 gravity, Oil City, held at $4 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 11.—Market quiet at $4 60@4 65.

ROUSSVILLE, September 11.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 65@4 70.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—Market quiet; S. W., 23½@23¾c; cases 27½@28c; September 23½@23¾c; October 22½@23¼c; crude 13¾c.

TITUSVILLE, September 11.—Market quiet and steady at $4 25@4 37½; 40 gravity, 37½; not much doing.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—Crude 13¾c; refined, September, 23½c; October 23½@24c.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Market dull and inactive, and not a single transaction reported. We quote nominally, crude 13¾c; refined 23½c.

ROUSSVILLE, September 11.—Market unusually dull; $4 60 bid, and $4 70 asked; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, September 11.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; prices nominally $4 25@4 37½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 11.—Market quiet and firm at $4 60 to $4 65; no sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 11.—Market very dull at $4 10@$4 15.

OIL CITY, September 11.—Market dull and quiet; lower; rated $4 60@4 65; Oil city $4 70@4 80; offers to sell gravity at $4 80.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Wm Stewart	Union Oil Works	462
Yates & Co	Union Oil Works	460
J Marshall	Model Oil Works	450
T Hackett	Hutchinson Oil Works	146
T Hackett	Sunbeam Oil Works	144
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
Jos. Dilworth	National Oil Works	326
Bates & G	Liberty Oil Works	320
P Hoenshell	Peerless Oil Works	474
Duncan & Young	Peerless Oil Works	474
David Wilson	Brilliant Oil Works	307
J K Barlow	Commercial Oil Works	307
Lockhart & Frew	Rochester Oil Works	160

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.		Bbls.
Union Oil Works	1,200	Sterling Oil Works	450
Model Oil Works	900	Hutchinson Oil Works	146
Sunbeam Oil Works	1,100	National Oil Works	320
Liberty Oil Works	320	Eagle Oil Works	600
Peerless Oil Works	1,200	Brilliant Oil Works	460
Commercial Oil Works	460		
Total			7,306

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Union Oil Refining Co., 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Iron Ore on the Way.

The recent little rise in the Ohio set the towboats in motion, and an effort was made to reach their destination at Pittsburgh, but there was not enough water. We are informed by Mr. Fusz, of the Iron Mountain Company, for the following notes of the present whereabouts of the tows of the steamers Ironsides and Ruler: On the recent rise the barge Ironside No. 4 was the only one to get to Pittsburgh. The barges Ironsides Nos. 1 and 2, the Lion, Ironsides, Montgomery, McConnell and Bravo, reached Wheeling. The Sam Brown and Ed Sp three barges to Wheeling. The Fleming reached Wheeling with one and left two barges to empty the mines below that point. The boats experienced much difficulty in getting up. They ripped the bottom on every bar between Burlington and Wheeling.—*St. Louis Republican.*

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 11th, 1871.

Cattle.

The receipts by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 22 cars, or about 400 head. In addition to these there were two or three loads from East Liberty, and about 100 head driven in from the surrounding country, making in all between five hundred and fifty or six hundred head on sale this morning. This number is rather a light run for this season of the year; yet it was amply sufficient to meet the demand, as most of the butchers had a week's supply on hands. The offerings were the most inferior, taking the lots all through, that have been put on this market for some time, as they consisted almost entirely of the medium and common grades. The market opened up slow and continued so until about 8½ o'clock, when it became more active on the best grades. At ten o'clock the principal part of the good cattle had been sold, and generally at prices from ¼ to ½ ₩ better than the ruling figures of last week. On common the market continued dull and slow; light cattle, cows and heifers being a drug, with prices about the same as last week. As above noted, the run was light and of inferior quality, and the advance obtained on prime stock was principally caused by their scarcity, and not by any improvement in the meat market. The following are the prices current to-day for the different grades: Extra, 6,200 to 6,700 ℔ steers, 6@6¼ ₩; prime, 5,900 ℔ steers, 5½@5¾c; good, 5,000 ℔ steers, 5@5¼c; fair to good, 4,500 ℔ steers, 4½@5c; fair butcher stock $4 75 to $5; roughs, grassers, &c., $4 to $4 50; bulls $3 to $3 50.

ARRIVALS—CATTLE.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. A. B. McKown, agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
D. James, from Columbus, Ind.	1
A. Campbell, from Evansville, Ind.	2
Greenwald & Kahn, from Cincinnati	2
E. Brown, from Piedmont, O.	2
J. Rice, from Cincinnati, O.	2
Marks & Bro., from Urbana, Ohio	1
Wm. Stewart, from Urbana, Ohio	1
Needy & Bro., from Newark, Ohio	3
W. Williams, from Newark, Ohio	1
Thompson Love, from Newark, Ohio	1
J. Anderson, from Orrville, Ohio	1
A. B. Hunter, from Londonville, Ohio	1
J. N. Unger, from Canton, Ohio	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Upper Sandusky, Ohio	1
S. L. Mossman, from Bellair, Ohio	1
John Shephard, from Bellair, Ohio	1

James Johnson, from Londonville, O. ..... 1 car.

Following are the sales as reported by the various dealers.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold 20 head common Illinois stock at prices from $3 90 to $4 50.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 61 head Ohio and St. Louis cattle at figures from $4 to $5 75.

S. Lowenthal sold 8 head Ohio cattle at 4½c ₩ lb.

James Hanlin sold 20 head Washington county cattle at figures from 4c to 5c ₩ lb.

Carr & McAllister sold 16 head Ohio cattle at 4c ₩ lb; also, 8 head from 4½ to 5¼c.

M. Varner sold 42 Washington county cattle from 3½c to 5c.

Hyde, Havens & Co. sold 38 head Indiana cattle at prices from 4¼ to 5¾c.

Bell & Byers sold 20 head Washington county cattle at prices from 4½ to 5¼c.

S. Trueerman sold 47 head Ohio mixed stock at prices ranging from 4c to 5c ₩ lb.

S. Lowenstein sold 18 head mixed stock at figures from 4½ to 5¼c.

E. Katz retailed 27 head Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 30.

Mark & Bro. sold 96 head Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle at figures from 4½ to 6c.

Jacob Needy sold 48 head Ohio cattle at prices from 5 to 6c; also, 22 head common from 3 to 4½c.

M. Rinard sold 45 head Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices ranging from 4½c to 5¾c.

Sol. Kaufman sold 13 head Washington county and Ohio cattle at prices ranging from 4½ to 5¼c.

Jacob Lobeman sold 31 head Washington county cattle at figures from 4½ to 5½c.

M. Cornelius sold 2 head common cattle at 3½c.

L. Shamberg sold 20 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 60 to $5 25 ₩ cwt.

Jacob Shamberg retailed 17 head mixed stock at at prices from $4 to $5 ₩ cwt.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was fully 2,200 head, the great proportion of which came from Butler county. The market, notwithstanding the heavy receipts, was active and the prices of last week fully sustained. It was expected that the heavy run would have a bad effect on the market, and one firm sent a large drove to East Liberty, but they were agreeably disappointed, as the demand was much better than expected and most everything changed hands. The following are the principal sales from which the reader can have a better idea of the market:

F. Kraus & Keefer sold 290 sheep and lambs; sheep at figures from 5¾c to 5¾c per pound; lambs from $2 25 to $3 50 per head. Fifty extra lambs, average 84 lbs, at 6½c per lb. Sent 118 head to East Liberty.

Stouffer sold 141 Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $2 00 to $4 00 ₩ head; lambs from $1 25 to $4 ₩ head.

A. H. Cunningham sold 69 head Lawrence county sheep at 4¾@5c.

Adam Eckert sold 222 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $2 50 to $4 50 ₩ head; lambs from $1 25 to $3 ₩ head.

J. G. McNeese sold 300 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep from $2 to $4 50 ₩ head; lambs from $2 to $3 ₩ head.

John Beeler sold 200 sheep and lambs from Butler county; sheep at figures ranging from $1 to $4 50 ₩ head; lambs from $2 50 to $3 ₩ head; also sold 29 head extra sheep averaging 100 lbs at 5c ₩ lb.

A. Sensaky sold 84 head Butler county sheep, averaging 89 lbs, at $5 25 ₩ head.

Neeley & Barr sold 125 head Armstrong and Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep from $2 50 to $4 50 ₩ head; lambs from $2 to $3 ₩ head.

M. Humes sold 80 head Beaver county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $3 00 to $4 00 ₩ head; lambs from $2 00 to $3 ₩ head.

J. Haworth sold 65 head Ohio sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 00 to $3 00 per head; lambs at $3 00 ₩ head.

W. Adams sold 60 head Washington county sheep at prices from $3 to $4 25 ₩ head, and 5 extra at 5c ₩ lb.

Jacob Rind sold 76 head good sheep at an average of 5¾c ₩ lb; average weight of sheep 92 lbs.

Hogs.

The different retail dealers had on sale this morning some very fine lots of hogs. The tone of the market is improving, and there was a better demand to-day for fair to choice hogs than for the three days previous. Quite a number was sold in small lots of twos and threes, at prices ranging from 5¼ to 6c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 11, 1871.

REMARKS—Another week has opened, and trade generally remains just as it closed last week, that is quiet and firm. There is always a calm before a storm, and may not the present lull in trade be the precursor of an unprecedented business during the fall? Far-seeing merchants predict this state of things, and we believe they are nearer to the truth in their views. There have been but few changes in market values, indeed none worthy of note since our last one, with the exceptions of coffees and syrups. The former has advanced one cent per pound on all grades, while syrups have gone up five cents per gallon on all varieties. We omit our usual extended quotations. There was a fair attendance at the Grain and Produce Exchange this morning at which the following sales were reported:

1 car white oats, free in elevator ..... 44½c ₩ bush
1 car white oats, in sacks ..... 45c ₩ bush
1 car light damaged hay ₩ ton $24 00
1 car shelled corn, mixed, in sacks 63c
1 car prime sprouting barley 1 60
1 car white wheat $1 92

The fruit and vegetable markets are abundantly supplied with all reasonable articles, and handsome varieties, such as plums, are becoming scarce and are higher. Those who have not secured their stock of "preserves" had better be up and doing, as the time is short and prices are going up.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 11, 1871.

WHEAT—Active and 2@2½c lower at $1 15@$1 15½ cash; $1 15⅝ September, and $1 15@$1 19 October: this afternoon dull and easier at $1 15@$1 15⅛ September to October.

CORN—No. 2 mixed active but weaker and 1c lower, at 46@46½c cash, 46¼c September and 45¾c October; this afternoon dull at 46c September and 45½c October.

OATS—No 2 active and 1c lower at 32½c.

RYE—No 2 active and unsettled at 61½c.

BARLEY—No 2 active and 1@1½c lower.

HOGS—Steady at 8@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Mess pork $12 86@13 cash. Lard 9c.

FREIGHTS—Firmer.

HOGS—Receipts 5,000; shipments 5,000.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 20½c. Flour dull and in buyers' favor; superfine scarce and wanted. $5 30@5 60; common to good extra $5 90@6 20; good to choice $6 15@6 75; white western extra $6 75@7 00; fancy do $7 10@7 50; extra Ohio $6 00@7 00. Rye flour $4 25@5 10. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull at 92½@93c. Wheat dull, spring 1c lower, at $1 46, chiefly for Canada peas; winter red western $1 50@1 56; amber Michigan $1 45@1 48. Rye active at 80c. Barley quiet. Barley and malt dull. Canada peas nominal at $1 10. Corn declined; western mixed 52c; State mixed and Ohio 48@52c; western to arrive 50@53c. Hay quiet. Hops abundant and lower for 1871, at 15@35c. Coffee firm; Rio 14@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c; sugar-cured hams 15@16c. Rice 7½@9c. Molasses dull. Rice 7½@9c. Crude petroleum 13½@13¾c; refined 23½c. Beef dull and heavy. Cut meats firm at 8½@9c; prime $10 50@11 00; December $10 50@11 00. Lard steady; September 9¾@9 15-16c; October $9 15@9 25; January $14 90. Beef, cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard firm; prime steam 9¼@9 5-16c. Butter—western 10@22c; State 19@30c. Cheese quiet at 6½@12½c.

LATER—Flour quiet at $5 90@6 30 for shipping extras. Wheat dull; spring No 1 held $1 46; white winter $1 60@1 62. Oats steady. Pork quiet; sellers' option for September $12 50@13 00 on round lots; mess for prompt and shoulders 6½c; sides clear rib 7½c; do clear 8c, for round lots. Lard declined; fancy sugar cured hams 16½c. Lard 9¾@9 15-16c. Whisky steady at 93c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Cuba	Sept. 13	Liverpool.
Colorado	Sept. 13	Liverpool.
Parthia	Sept. 16	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Sept. 20	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Sept. 23	Liverpool.
St. Laurient	Sept. 23	France.
Nevada	Sept. 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 11, 1871.

River two feet eight inches and falling. Weather cool and cloudy. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, September 11, 1871.

The Granite State passed down to-day at 11 A. M., nothing up. River falling; weather warm and cloudy. H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Brill	Bougher	Geneva.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Brill	Bougher	Geneva.

Monongahela—About two feet.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

Geneva, West Virginia, Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated about two feet. There is nothing doing below the bridge, so that the strength of water don't count for much.

THE flags of the boats in port are at half mast, as a token of respect for Capt. H. Campbell.

THE fine steamer Messenger is offered for sale at a bargain. She is in first rate condition. For further particulars inquire of Captain Wm. Hall.

MR. WM. PANCOAST, superintendent coffer-damed the new hull for the John F. Tulle, on Sunday, commencing at 6 A. M. and finishing at 5 P. M., and left the wharf below lock No. 1 at one o'clock yesterday.

BY reference to our advertising columns it will be perceived that the steamer Lorena is offered for sale by Captain S. Shuman and James Rees, Esqs. The Lorena is a good boat and can be obtained at a bargain.

THE light-draught packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, takes here departure this day at three P. M. Passengers will find this a pleasant way to travel. Captain S. R. Patterson is the West Virginia agent.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Jim Montague, pilot, was up from his farm in Franklin county, yesterday, with a big pumpkin. Jim is a pilot that has an eye on the deer that encroach on his lands undoubtedly.

THE Veteran No. 2 arrived from Ashland Thursday night with twenty-one barges of coal, stone, iron, &c. This is said to be the largest tow ever brought down on the present stage of water. The Veteran returned yesterday.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* copies our items and credits them to Pittsburgh. We are pleased to see that. Now, as the COMMERCIAL has no intention of changing the name we do not see any propriety in the *Democrat* doing it.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Iron Mountain Company have made full arrangements by which the iron ore at Carondelet will all be thoroughly dried before being shipped, thereby avoiding the boatmen. This will lighten the labor many a ton of mud.

CAPTAIN W. Gallagher, of New Orleans, received advices that his barge, in tow of one of the Memphis steamers, had swamped off Saline Pass, and had been abandoned as a total loss. The barge, Captain Gillen of near $4,000, as he could get no insurance on her in New Orleans.

THE Wyman has been leased for the balance of the season by the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and will be engaged in towing wheat barges from Duluth to Cleveland, in connection with Stillwater. The Pioneer will take her place in the St. Paul and St. Croix Line.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER.—From Pittsburgh to Cairo, for the benefit of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

THE United States mail packets on the slack water leave daily at eight A. M. and 4 P. M. All of the boats have superior accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlisle, on the wharfboat, at the foot of Ross street.

ARKANSAS RIVER.—The Little Rock *Gazette* has the following: The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, and Charley Conrad and Jake Smith in the office, will arrive to-day (Friday) at the mouth of White river, will return this evening, connecting at the mouth with the fine passenger steamer Columbus for St. Louis.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The Dubuque *Herald* says: Ice-laden packets made their appearance yesterday in force, four arriving and departing. The Davenport coal barge, at an early hour, was towed out and cleared for St. Louis, taking but little from here. At last, the Alex. Mitchell towboat was reported loaded, and after discharging departed up stream to have another sparring match with sand-bars, and renew acquaintanceship with the bed of the river.

A PILOT TAKES MORPHINE.—Cleve Baird, a pilot on the river, was found yesterday by officer Waggener on Olive street, between Fourth and Fifth, in a stupor. He was taken to the health office, and it was then found that he had taken a large dose of morphine. Dr. Tuholski applied the proper remedies and the poison was forced out of his stomach, and in a short time he had recovered from the effects of the dose. It is not known whether Mr. Baird took the morphine with intent to commit suicide or not, as he had used the narcotic occasionally to soothe his nerves when he had the headache.—*St. Louis Republican, 9th.*

Navigation on the Western Rivers.

An Eastern paper in commenting on the appropriations, and the work accomplished in the improvement of navigation on the Mississippi and its tributaries, seems to think that "large sums are expended to secure comparatively small results." A little of it for granted that the writer was paid at all informed upon the subject he assumed to discuss. So far as the opinions of the Eastern editor are concerned, we might well afford to dismiss them. Ignorance of the peculiarities of Western matters is frequently manifested by the writer, and might well pass were it not that there are a number of persons even in the West who have notions of the subject possessed only by the Eastern editor. Nor are these crudities to be found alone among "manufactures." Men who have no more or less connected with the river interests for years, it seems, do not yet fully understand the characteristics of the "mighty Mississippi." The journal alluded to seems to think that after so many years of work and the expenditure of a large amount of money, the "obstructions to navigation seem no nearer being finally disposed of than in the beginning." We are not going to controvert this "seeming." It is not necessary to do so. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers are peculiar streams, unlike any water courses on the Atlantic seaboard. Flowing in wide channels with a great depth of shifting sand at the bottom, between banks composed of alluvial deposits, overgrown by dense forests of trees of great size; these banks yield to the force of the current in seasons of high water and melt away, as it were, with astonishing rapidity. The trees of course fall in and are carried along by the force of the current and are distributed over the bed of the river. Covered with mud and saturated by water, they sink to the bottom, and the action of the water, digs a great grave in the sand and buries them beneath the flood.

The the wrecks of forests of centuries growth, whelmed by the flood, have been entombed in the treacherous sands of these rivers. Those best acquainted with the character of the bottom of the river, say that at a high stage of water the sand is nearly level, but as the water recedes, it begins to cut out channels, making grooves, or sub-aqueous valleys here, and piling up ridges there, and at the lowest stages of the water, the ordinary bottom of the river is several feet above the surface of the water. This it will be seen by the foregoing, that the bottom of the Mississippi is but a bed of sand, varying in thickness from one inch to many hundred feet. This sand, it is known, is an easy matter to be moved, shifted from place to place, during high stages of water, and with the receding of the water, the channel will be found to have changed. Several leading engineers at the bridge in this city that the sand had at other little times covered the channel or rose in front of this city to a depth of more than sixty feet. How many wrecked giants of the forest, perhaps buried for centuries, are thus exposed we will be difficult to say. It will thus be seen that logs, buried perhaps but a few years, and at any time may be uncovered and become dangerous obstructions. Again, when we have positive knowledge that for acts of many hundred in extent have been swept into the flood by the action of the current within a period of two years, and that logs and sand have been built up on a foundation of logs and sand and gradually raised to the level of the main bank, and that a slight current may change the course in such a manner as to cut the new formation away, uncovering the logs, the wildness of the scott to Stillwater. The Pioneer will take her place in the St. Paul and St. Croix Line.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER.—From Pittsburgh to Cairo, for the benefit of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

THE United States mail packets on the slack water leave daily at eight A. M. and 4 P. M. All of the boats have superior accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlisle, on the wharfboat, at the foot of Ross street.

ARKANSAS RIVER.—The Little Rock *Gazette* has the following: The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, and Charley Conrad and Jake Smith in the office, will arrive to-day (Friday) at the mouth of White river, will return this evening, connecting at the mouth with the fine passenger steamer Columbus for St. Louis.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The Dubuque *Herald* says: Ice-laden packets made their appearance yesterday in force, four arriving and departing. The Davenport coal barge, at an early hour, was towed out and cleared for St. Louis, taking but little from here. At last, the Alex. Mitchell towboat was reported loaded, and after discharging departed up stream to have another sparring match with sand-bars, and renew acquaintanceship with the bed of the river.

A PILOT TAKES MORPHINE.—Cleve Baird, a pilot on the river, was found yesterday by officer Waggener on Olive street, between Fourth and Fifth, in a stupor. He was taken to the health office, and it was then found that he had taken a large dose of morphine. Dr. Tuholski applied the proper remedies and the poison was forced out of his stomach, and in a short time he had recovered from the effects of the dose. It is not known whether Mr. Baird took the morphine with intent to commit suicide or not, as he had used the narcotic occasionally to soothe his nerves when he had the headache.—*St. Louis Republican, 9th.*

Navigation on the Western Rivers.

An Eastern paper in commenting on the appropriations, and the work accomplished in the improvement of navigation on the Mississippi and its tributaries, seems to think that "large sums are expended to secure comparatively small results." A little of it for granted that the writer was paid at all informed upon the subject he assumed to discuss. So far as the opinions of the Eastern editor are concerned, we might well afford to dismiss them. Ignorance of the peculiarities of Western matters is frequently manifested by the writer, and might well pass were it not that there are a number of persons even in the West who have notions of the subject possessed only by the Eastern editor. Nor are these crudities to be found alone among "manufactures." Men who have no more or less connected with the river interests for years, it seems, do not yet fully understand the characteristics of the "mighty Mississippi." The journal alluded to seems to think that after so many years of work and the expenditure of a large amount of money, the "obstructions to navigation seem no nearer being finally disposed of than in the beginning." We are not going to controvert this "seeming." It is not necessary to do so. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers are peculiar streams, unlike any water courses on the Atlantic seaboard. Flowing in wide channels with a great depth of shifting sand at the bottom, between banks composed of alluvial deposits, overgrown by dense forests of trees of great size; those banks yield to the force of the current in seasons of high water and melt away, as it were, with astonishing rapidity. The trees of course fall in and are carried along by the force of the current and are distributed over the bed of the river. Covered with mud and saturated by water, they sink to the bottom, and the action of the water, digs a great grave in the sand and buries them beneath the flood.

The the wrecks of forests of centuries growth, whelmed by the flood, have been entombed in the treacherous sands of these rivers. Those best acquainted with the character of the bottom of the river, say that at a high stage of water the sand is nearly level, but as the water recedes, it begins to cut out channels, making grooves, or sub-aqueous valleys here, and piling up ridges there, and at the lowest stages of the water, the ordinary bottom of the river is several feet above the surface of the water. This it will be seen by the foregoing, that the bottom of the Mississippi is but a bed of sand, varying in thickness from one inch to many hundred feet. This sand, it is known, is an easy matter to be moved, shifted from place to place, during high stages of water, and with the receding of the water, the channel will be found to have changed. Several leading engineers at the bridge in this city that the sand had at other little times covered the channel or rose in front of this city to a depth of more than sixty feet. How many wrecked giants of the forest, perhaps buried for centuries, are thus exposed we will be difficult to say. It will thus be seen that logs, buried perhaps but a few years, and at any time may be uncovered and become dangerous obstructions. Again, when we have positive knowledge that for acts of many hundred in extent have been swept into the flood by the action of the current within a period of two years, and that logs and sand have been built up on a foundation of logs and sand and gradually raised to the level of the main bank, and that a slight current may change the course in such a manner as to cut the new formation away, uncovering the logs, the wildness of the scott to Stillwater. The Pioneer will take her place in the St. Paul and St. Croix Line.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

H Sen Linhirst 1 bale bedding. M W Sackett & Co, 2 bxs gl ware. Life, Sons & Co, 4 tubs and 1 Brahn iron. Mendenhall, Gest & Co, 1 bdl tubes. Schoonmaker & Son, 250 pkgs lead, 100 bbls bulk flour. Hitchcock, McCleary & Co, 1 car load flour. Hussey, Wells & Co, 100 bbls flour. G E Palmer & Co, 28 bbls bbl stf. H Armstrong & Son, 1 car fire brick. H B Scott, 2 cases handkfs. Logan & Gregg, 2 do. Jason Rogers & Co, 1 P feeder. Lea & Co, 1 ex shoulders. Wm Metcalf, 1 bx goods. Henderson & Son, 31 bdls follows iron mining. A & S Lloyd, 1 pr horses. Graff, Bennett & Co, 1 car bituminous coal. Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 bbl scrap iron. Houck, Vangorder & S, 10 bbls whiskey. W McWhinney & Co, 7 bdls shovels. Vangorder & S, 10 bbls apples. A Lipman & Co, 1 bx mdse. S A Clarke, 1 case drugs. Voigt, Mahood & Co, 10 bbls apples, 1 keg but, 5 bbls tacum. T B

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

CAPITULATION OF SEDAN.

Gen. Wimpffen's Letter to the Emperor.

INFALLIBILITY IN AUSTRIA.

Dissolution of the National Guard

Disquieting Rumors from Lyons

Causes and Conduct of the Late War

The Welch Colliers—Farewell Concert.

LONDON, September 11.—The Welsh colliers refuse to continue work [illegible] recently imported to supply the places of the strikers are dismissed from the mines. Serious disturbances are apprehended at Ferndale.

Mr. Santley gave a farewell concert at St. James Hall to-night. This was his last appearance prior to his departure for America, and the hall was crowded. He was assisted by Miss Edith Wynne and W. H. Cummings, some of the concert troupe about to visit the United States.

Negotations Between France and Germany.

LONDON, September 11.—The press of Frankfort deny negotiations for peace between Germany and France have been transferred to Versailles, and assert that Count Van Arnim and other negotiators will soon return to Pratis. And that these conferences, now that certain questions have been settled.

The Decree of Infallibility in Austria.

PESTH, September 11.—Emperor Francis Joseph has written a letter expressing disapproval of the attitude of the Episcopacy on the promulgation of the decree of Papal Infallibility. Bishop Jeskelfalusy has accordingly announced his submission to his sovereign's command.

Resignation of the Portuguese Ministry.

LISBON, September 11.—The Portuguese Ministry have resigned, and efforts are making to form a new Cabinet.

Foot and Mouth Disease Increasing.

LONDON, September 11.—The foot and mouth disease is increasing alarmingly in Leicestershire.

Inside History of the Surrender at Sedan.

NEW YORK, September 11.—A foreign paper says that General de Wimpffen, who succeeded Marshal MacMahon in command of the French army reserve on the day it capitulated at Sedan, was strongly of the opinion that the army might by a bold and sustained effort have broken through the bonds that encircled it at Sedan, and gives the following as the text of the famous letter he addressed to Emperor Napoleon:

"SIRE: Rather than be imprisoned at Sedan I have decided to force the line existing between that position and Gen. Lebrun and Gen. Ducrot. Let your majesty place yourself in the middle of your troops. They will hold it an honor to open the passage for you." He adds that while he was preparing for the combat he suddenly discovered that a flag of truce floated over Sedan. Had the Emperor followed his counsels a large portion of the army might have broken through. He states that when, by the Emperor's orders, he opened negotiations with Prince Bismarck, the latter demanded as the terms of peace the inclemnity of four milliards and the cession of Alsace.

The Causes and Conduct of the Late War.

[Paris Correspondent Pall Mall Gazette, August 29.]

Thiers is reported to have given a vast amount of information to the committee inquiring into the causes and conduct of the late war. He found England, he said, agitating and desirous of acting with Russia, and when he got to St. Petersburg he met with the greatest sympathy from the Emperor, and the war, therefore, was not to last for France. He was confident that the Rhine provinces and Germans, and Thiers said: "You have 300 ministers and generals, and you are confident you can punish us march through the Alps, and will be nothing to fear by Switzerland and Austria, and the Emperor, King and his Cabinet making a diversion in early October." The Emperor's weak nerves for adopting this plan, but the Cabinet refused its consent.

Dissolution of the National Guards.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* of the 28th writes as follows: Disquieting rumors continue to arrive from Lyons, and we are beginning to receive from the south of France some accounts of the effect which the dissolution on the dissolution of the National Guard produced on the large cities in which that body still exists in full revolutionary vigor and force. The attitude of the population of Lyons, in particular, seems to be very much like that of Paris during the unfortunately preceding the Commune. The government of the city is still in the hands of the men of September 4, and the Democratic Socialists of Communistic sympathizers, but there reigns above them a supreme authority in the National Guard, which meets in the faubourgs, elects its own officers and assumes very much the Republican attitude as regards military authorities as the battalions of Belleville and Belleville did in the early days of March. A strong agitation in favor of the dissolution of the Chamber is being carried on, and it is the boast of the most ardent, from the Rhone to the Seine, that when the new elections occur it will be the signal for the conflict, which will decide how right those were who were in favor from the beginning of the immediate disarmament of the whole body.

POLITICAL.

New York Republican State Convention.

The Republican Central Committee of the city and county of New York met this evening, John H. Townsend presiding, and appointed Monday evening next for the election of delegates to the Republican Convention. The election of delegates to the County, Senatorial, Assembly, and Aldermanic Conventions was postponed until after the meeting of the State Convention, when it is hoped the two wings of the Republican party may agree upon the same nominees.

The leaders of the young Democracy held a private meeting this evening at the Fifth avenue hotel, for the purpose of concerting measures looking toward the reorganization of the party.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A fire at Minden, La., Sunday night, destroyed $100,000 worth of property. Insurance $25,000.

The crop reports from Arkansas are not encouraging. The cotton worm has appeared in many counties, and there has been no rain for many weeks.

Mike Mehan fell from his dray in Chicago yesterday, and was run over and killed.

Robert Brown was arrested in Chicago yesterday, on a charge of having committed a murder in New Castle, Pa., some five years ago. He was arrested at the time, tried and convicted, but escaped from custody.

L. L. Weir, an old and respectable citizen of Limestone county, Ala., was taken from his home on Sunday and murdered by five masked men.

Nine thousand persons attended the Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati yesterday.

The people of Yankton, Dakota, have the diamond fever. It is stated that a diamond worth $50,000 has been found on Jim river, while jewels of smaller value have since been picked up.

The Lexington, Ky., races commenced yesterday. Slow time was made, which is accounted for by the fact that the dust on the track is a foot deep.

Jacob and Betsy Harper, brother and sister of John Harper, owner of the celebrated horse "Longfellow," were murdered in Clay county, Ind., on Saturday night or Sunday morning, Ky., Monday morning. Several negroes living on the farm have been arrested on suspicion.

At Honstonville, Ky., Saturday night, Mike Collings stabbed his brother-in-law, inflicting wounds which caused death in a few hours.

The seventh annual State fair of Kansas opened at the display fine.

Evidence taken before the Coroner's jury in the Vandalia Railroad disaster, by which a number of persons were killed on Sunday, shows that the driver of the wagon was altogether to blame, as his attention was called to the fact that the train was approaching, but he thought he could pass the track in time to avoid a collision and went ahead despite the protests of others in the vehicle.

Two boys named Williams were badly scalded in Louisville yesterday, and only recovered. The older boy, while carrying a vessel of hot coffee, ran against the younger, throwing the hot liquid over both.

John Roberts one of the proprietors of the Nashville *Republican Banner*, died yesterday afternoon, after a brief illness.

A new weekly paper, supporting the administration of President Grant, the *Missouri State Atlas*, has just appeared in St. Louis. Gen. Isaac T. Shepherd is the editor.

THERE is a great deal in the following candid confession by Robert Dale Owen which should be an admonition to young readers who are fond of the habit of life "without an object:" I committed one fatal error in my life, and dearly have I abided it. I started in life without an object, even without an ambition. My temperament disposed me to ease, and to the full I indulged the disposition. Had I created for myself a definite pursuit—literary, scientific, artistic, social, political, no matter what, so there was something to labor for and to overcome—I might have been happier. But this now—too late! The power is gone. Habits have become chains. Through all the years gone by I seek vainly for something to remember with pride, or even to dwell on with satisfaction. I have thrown away a life. I feel sometimes as if there were nothing remaining to me worth living for. I am an unhappy man."

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 11.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Tuesday, September 11 as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co., spot ..... @4 35
1,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co., spot 4 35
2,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co., regular 4 37½
300 bbls upper road, T. P. Co., spot 4 40
700 bbls upper road, T. P. Co., spot 4 40
1,000 bbls Church run, S. O. 4 50
1,000 bbls Church run, S. O., all year 4 30
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., spot 4 50
500 bbls Petroleum Center, regardless 4 60
500 bbls Petroleum Center, 47 gravity 4 55
170 bbls Rouseville, regardless 4 65
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless 4 65
1,000 bbls lower road, spot 4 55
500 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity 4 80
500 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity 4 80
500 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity 4 85
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity 4 85

We quote the following as the feeling among the trade. Sales were effected at about Saturday's prices, though an indifferent feeling was shown by buyers and sellers not occupying the anxious seat in any considerable numbers. While $4 35 was the lowest figure accorded on upper road it was announced that sales had been effected at $4 32½. On the lower road $4 60@4 65 were the prices paid, and $4 55 at Oil City.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 11.—River five feet six inches in the channel.

Cairo.

CAIRO, September 11.—Port list: St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 P. M.; Emilie Labarge, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Bayard, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Hyatt, Memphis to Ohio river, 2 P. M.; Hyatt, Memphis to Cairo, 9 P. M.; May Lowry, St. Louis to Red river, 4 P. M.; Mary Tarrol, New Orleans to Louisville, 4 P. M.; Lexington, Memphis to Cairo, 4 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Memphis to Ohio river, 2 P. M.; Hyatt, Memphis to Ohio river, 2 P. M.; May Lowry, St. Louis to Red river, 4 P. M.; May Lowry, St. Louis to Red river, 4 P. M.; Mary Tarrol, New Orleans to Louisville, 4 P. M.; Lexington, Memphis to Cairo, 4 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Memphis to Ohio river, 2 P. M.; Hyatt, Memphis to Ohio river, 2